Candidates.

SAMUEL A. IRWIN is a Candidate for the ... County ...

JAMES H. REES is a Candidate for the office of County Clerk.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN B. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, at the request of a large number of his friends ... a candidate for CLERK OF THE ... COURT.

COUNTY JUDGE.—DANIEL O. ROBINSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew ... offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. MURRAY F. TULEY.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—WM. T. BARRON offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ... November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is "Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union."

COUNTY CLERK.

CHICAGO, Oct 10th, 1861.

T. B. CARTER, Sir:—We, the undersigned, request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.

Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field Benedict & Co., William Blair, Lewis, Page & Co., L. D. Olmsted & Co., Marsh Brothers, Henry Smith, And One Hundred and Fifty others.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10th, 1861.

Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., and others.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk at the coming November election. T. B. CARTER.

TO JUDGE D. V. BELL.—The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, without distinction of party, request that you will permit your name to be used as a Candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election for County Officers. Understanding that you have held a similar office many years in the State of Michigan, we believe the experience thus acquired, together with your superior business talents will enable you to discharge the duties of that office with great usefulness to the public.

C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, John V. Farwell, John B. Turner, John Van Arman, A. H. Burley, Solomon Sturges, George C. Cook, F. Ryerson, F. G. Adams, W. B. Arthur, Wm. Blair, J. C. Dore, B. F. Carver, B. W. Raymond, Wm. Sturges, George C. Drew, M. D. Ogden, Nathan Mears, Eliphalet Wood, N. Rising, S. L. Brown, Eli Bates, Williams, Smith & Co., S. Myers, Reynolds, Ely & Co., E. B. Talcott, Jos. H. C. Forrest, W. Munger, ..., J. H. Dunham, J. R. Hood & Co., Hart L. Stewart, H. H. Honore, C. G. Wicker & Co., Martin Ryerson, S. H. Fleetwood, Albert Sturges, AND OTHERS.

To Messrs. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, John V. Farwell, John B. Turner, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, so kindly made, I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. DIGBY V. BELL.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

General Notices.

TAKEN UP.—A Red Ox with white stripes, came this morning to my premises. The legitimate owner may recover his stock by proving property and paying the cost for food, advertisement, &c. AUGUST GISSKE, 519 State street.

CASH DRUG HOUSE. SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, Offer a Heavy Stock of Genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, ... With a full stock of goods connected with the Drug Trade. ... SMITH & DWYER, Opposite the Tremont House.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Yarbury, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. ... Store and Country Work solicited. ... by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 183 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture, Principally Timothy, Blue Grass and Red-Top, well watered and fenced, on his Farm, near Homer, Champaign County, Illinois, FOR RENT. ... Apply to M. L. SULLIVANT, Homer, Champaign County, Ill.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods ... Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY.

BREMEN GEESE.—A few pairs of the large white Bremen Geese for sale at the Summit Farm, on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad ... They can be boxed so as to be safely sent to any part of the United States or Canada; or apply to the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago. C. L. REED.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 161 Dearborn street, ... A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. BISSELL & GOODRICH. Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1861.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING ON Legal and Business Blanks Apply to the subscriber, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

SUTLERS TICKETS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ARMY BLANKS, of every description, got up to order at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

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LEASES, (Democrat form) for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

WARRANTY DEEDS, long and short forms, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

TRUST DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

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MORTGAGES, without power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

SHERIFF'S BLANKS, of every description, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. — CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861. — NUMBER 89.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

The story brought us by the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday morning, that Gen. Fremont is to be removed on Tuesday next, will be sure to attract attention. We do not wholly credit it.

GOV. YATES.

The success of Gov. Yates in procuring small arms and cannon for our Illinois troops is evidence of his power to accomplish useful things in the face of difficulties, for which he should have full credit. He has done well.

TELEGRAPHIC TRIUMPH.

The dispatch from Utah, dated yesterday, which appears in our columns this morning, will not escape our readers' attention. It marks a triumph of telegraphic enterprise which reflects great credit upon its originators. In a few weeks we shall be regularly in the receipt of daily news from San Francisco, and the agent of the Russian Government is now in New York perfecting arrangements for an extension of the lines along the Pacific coast, from San Francisco to Behring Straits, and thence to the capitals of the States of Europe. In spite of the war, the work of civilization goes on!

REPORTED CHANGES.

The assertion by telegraph that the rebels had fallen back upon Manassas, and the other assertion that they have changed the direction of their line, are to be received with many grains of allowance. The first is very doubtful and the last certainly untrue; and if the men who make and send out the dispatches from Washington had a spark of sense, they would not fail to see it; because accounts which came with this last reported change, assure us that the rebels are in strong force on the Potomac, both above and below the city—a fact not reconcilable with the other part of the story, and not likely to be explained if the retrograde movement of their centre, upon Manassas, has taken place. The abandonment of Vienna and the permission graciously accorded a bevy of our Generals to take their dinner there on Thursday, proves that the rebels have fallen back, certainly, but not necessarily upon Manassas. They may be, and probably are, in force at Fairfax and Centreville; but we do not doubt their intention to avail themselves of the strong entrenchments and heavy batteries upon the old field—a favor that the Young Napoleon will be sure to refuse them, if brilliant tactics can draw them into an open field or open their flank to his attack. Of one thing we are assured—he will not fight them where the chances do not promise him a victory.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

The people of Illinois, at the next general election, are to vote upon a law passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, authorizing, if they approve of the measure, the establishment of the "Union Bank of Illinois." In order that all our readers may vote understandingly, we publish the law in full this morning. Let every voter study it carefully and make up his mind as to its merits.

The law is modeled after the Indiana bank law, though ours, as one gentleman expressed it, is "rather more favorable to the bankers." As to the Bank of the State of Indiana, it is understood to be now in the hands of men of integrity and real capital; hence the people give it their confidence. But the law, when passed, was controlled by a set of mousing politicians, who procured its passage on purpose to sell out their franchise, and line their own pockets. They accomplished their object, for the branches were sold to capitalists at from five to twenty-five thousand dollars each. The political jugglers really made a "big thing" out of it.

As to the merits of our own law we shall not, certainly for the present, give an opinion. If approved, its future history will depend entirely upon those into whose hands it falls. If, like the State Bank of Indiana, men of integrity and real capital take hold of it and manage it as it ought to be managed, it will do for Illinois what the Indiana institution is doing for our sister State—furnish us with a redeemable home currency. But "woe worth the day," if political hacks control it. Some of the commissioners named in the bill are among the best men in the State, and it would have been well if the names of some others had not been there. The people must take the chances as to who will control the bank.

☞ The Journal is very much exercised when anything is said about the California regiment at St. Louis. It seems to touch a sore spot in that concern, every time those delectable gentlemen are referred to. If broken down Californians had less to do with editing that sheet, less sensitiveness would be exhibited when the confederates are mentioned. The thing is suspicious.

A Probable Canard.

We find the following in the Baltimore correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. The writer, we have no doubt, falls into an error in his statement of the number of troops lately assembled at Annapolis. We have seen a letter from a Lieut. Colonel of one of the regiments ordered to that place, in which he says that his "regiment is one of fifteen about to set sail on an expedition, destination unknown." Says the Tribune's informant:

For the last eight days a force numbering some 50,000 men has been gathering at Annapolis, whence it is to be embarked for active service. I allude to this because it is no longer a secret, as I percieve by the New York papers. Banks's corps d'armee has been largely reinforced also within the last few days. It is rumored, in secesh circles, that the enemy has fallen back to Manassas, with his main force, twenty-two miles toward Richmond. The fact has been ascertained at least that the rebel army at the battle of Bull Run did not exceed 55,000 all told, and that the exaggerations of rebel forces in Virginia arose out of counting their regiments at 1,000 strong, when they seldom reach 600, while the greater number fall below 500.

The Wisconsin First.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Friday.]

Col. Starkweather on parade this morning, read an order from the Secretary of War, ordering the First Regiment to Louisville, Ky., next week—we learn, on Tuesday. The boys received the order with long and loud cheers, followed by terrific "tig injins." The regiment is in high glee—lacking some one hundred men, which lack we understand will be made good by the State authorities this week. In drill the First is rapidly approaching that standard of perfection which made the three months' regiment so famous wherever it went. The men are all large, stout and intelligent, and will keep up the name of the State on that score. We are happy to learn that they are ordered into a field where immediate and continued action will keep them from catching ... Gen. Sherman can pride himself on so noble an accession to his department. The first will meet his utmost desires—that is, in the military line.

Pennsylvanians Going to Kentucky.

The three regiments of Pennsylvania troops going down the Ohio will stop at Louisville ... General McCook. We have no ... to seeing Pennsylvania troops pass westward, but we want arms more than men in Ohio and Indiana. If we had arms to put in the hands of our own regiments in this State and Indiana, ten thousand men could be added to the United States army in Kentucky within a week. Will our friend Simon Cameron, who leaves this city this morning, make a note of this fact?—Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.

Squadron off Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

It is reported here that the Government ... the commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston, leading to the ... the reported escape of the Nash...

Mr. Seward's Circular.

The following is the text of Mr. Seward's late circular, which has been sent to the Governors of all the loyal States. We see nothing in it to alarm except on the account of the increased expenditure on the part of the States, which will become necessary if Mr. Seward's suggestions are carried out:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, October, 14.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Illinois:

SIR: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms, when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States, with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship. I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect for any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war, to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defense, for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with those measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to the support and aid of the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defenses of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditure ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made, with the concurrence of the Government, for general defense, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

The Removal of General Fremont Ordered by the President—Postponement at Gen. Fremont's Request—The Time Fixed.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Friday.]

When the Secretary of War went to St. Louis, he carried an order of the President to Gen. Fremont, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War. His visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was imperatively required, and he presented the order to Gen. Fremont, who asked for a delay of a few days in the execution of the order, which was granted; but his removal has been decided upon to take place next week, and will probably be made on Tuesday.

The Secretary of War also ordered modifications to be made in General Fremont's operations at St. Louis, in respect to the fortifications, contracts and military appointments, which have been already reported, but which the St. Louis papers deny.

Whatever the public may think of the justice of this removal, all will see that the relations between the Administration and Gen. Fremont made a change in this command absolutely necessary to the public service. A General without the confidence and support of the Administration could never have succeeded. Under such a condition nothing but disaster could have been expected in the Western Department. The President is the Commander-in-Chief, and must have the entire control of his subordinates. The people must trust his knowledge of the affairs of the Western Department, and his discretion. It is fortunate that the command will be left in the hands of so able an officer as Gen. Hunter; and it is to be hoped that he will have the support of the Government in prosecuting the undertakings of the Western Department with the vigor which was originally intended.

Patriotic Action of the New York Banks.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 17th.]

The Bank Managers hold a meeting to-morrow, probably to consider the propriety of at once accepting their privilege of taking the third fifty millions of the Government loan, and putting it at once to the credit of the Government, thus adding that amount to their interest-earning investments. Mr. Vail of the Bank of Commerce was at Washington yesterday, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, and will probably report the result of his mission to the meeting. The banks have also in contemplation to take the $100,000,000 of seven per cent. stock authorized by the loan act, and a portion of Mr. Vail's mission is understood to be to obtain the option of taking this amount. If not, there is a party of capitalists in the street ready to take fifty millions at once. They are connected with foreign capitalists, and proposed some months since to Mr. Secretary Chase to place the whole of this loan in Europe. Mr. Chase declined, preferring, if possible, to raise the money at home. There is also a disposition among the Bank Managers—we think a mistaken one—to stop the sale of the 7.30 per cent. notes at par after a given date, and bets have been made at the Union Club that these notes will bear 5 per cent. premium in sixty days. We think such a course would check the enthusiasm prevailing at present in regard to the National Loan, and might react unfavorably upon other Government securities.

The Wife of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Among the Northerners now at Paris is the wife of Gen. Scott. She had a very narrow escape of being among the passengers in the Great Eastern when that steamer met with its latest and most serious accident. Her passage was actually taken, and she was on the eve of setting out when an American gentleman, whom Gen. Scott had requested to come all the way from New York to be her escort over the Atlantic, arrived at Paris, and having some matters to arrange here, which would cause a delay of two or three days, she was obliged to defer her voyage for a few days, and has not since been able to leave Paris. Mrs. Scott is in a very delicate state of health, and quite a martyr to nervousness. She is not able to read the newspapers till some friend looks over them, assures her that there are no evil tidings from the North, and that nothing has happened to any member of her family, of which her husband is not the only one who has taken up arms in defence of the Federation.

Military Movements Through Baltimore.

The movements through the city for the past few days, indicate nothing more than the usual activity of troops on their way to the Capital. Since the passage through of Col. Wilson's Massachusetts Infantry, which numbered 1,350 muskets, there have passed through a command of the Boston Light Artillery, Col. Pollock, 160 strong, with battery, in complete order; the Forty-fifth New York Infantry, 985 muskets, under the command of Col. Strauberger; a detachment of 200 of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Campbell; a detachment of 200 infantry of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Morehead, and 80 men of the Fifth New York Regiment, Col. Graham—the latter en route for Harper's Ferry. Also a regiment of infantry of Pennsylvania, numbering 1,010 muskets, commanded by Col. Gosnell, and several packs of heavy artillery. The shipment of army stores continues to such an extent as to require the utmost transportation facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is evident that the utmost care and judgment are exercised in their selection, packing and forwarding for the special use of the army of the Potomac.—Baltimore American.

Wants of Ohio and Indiana.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was in the city last night, in consultation with the Secretary of War. His great want at present is muskets for five regiments ready to take the field. The muskets are said to be on the way from the East. There are still two Indiana regiments at Cheat Mountain without overcoats, and over one million dollars' worth of clothing, said to have been shipped from this point, is missing.—Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.

☞ A Nashville paper says that Buckner's men will make capital troops when they are a little seasoned. If peppering will do for seasoning, we guess our boys will give them enough of it.—Louisville Journal.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

Continued Retreat of the Rebels.

30,000 FEDERAL TROOPS CROSS THE POTOMAC AT OCCOQUAN.

Running the Rebel Blockade on the Potomac.

THE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY CONFIRMED.

A Handsome Federal Victory!

THE FIGHT RENEWED AND PROGRESSING WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE REBELS DRAWN INTO AN AMBUSCADE.

AND ARE ROUTED WITH GREAT LOSS.

The Fight Near Cairo.

TELEGRAPH OPEN TO SALT LAKE.

Dispatch from Brigham Young.

About the Removal of Fremont.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1861.

A superb banner, costing $1,000, was presented to-day to the 2nd Rhode Island, by Rhode Islanders, residents of California, Gov. Sprague making the address, President Lincoln delivering the colors. This regiment lost its colors and one hundred and thirty men at Bull Run.

Private Edson, of the regular cavalry, did a gallant act in the capture of a rebel Colonel of the Georgia cavalry, name not given. One of our scouting parties met a scattered body of rebel troopers in the vicinity of Fairfax, who turned and fled. The officer being separated from his men, Edson rode him down and captured him, bringing him a prisoner to Munson's Hill.

Capt. James Steele, of the Chicago Sturges Rifles, is authorized to raise his command to a battalion, with the rank of Major, as McClellan's body guard.

Farnsworth's cavalry was reviewed by the President to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1861.

It is confirmed that the rebels have withdrawn to, if not beyond, Fairfax Court House. Gen. Wadsworth, with companies of Cavalry and Infantry, went within one mile of Fairfax Court House, meeting no one, but seeing several regiments near the village, drawn up in line. Our pickets occupied Vienna last night. It is also reported that Leesburg has been abandoned by the rebels, whose position there our advance threatened, reports them packing up for removal.

Yesterday, scouts discovered all the roads eastward obstructed by rebels felling trees.

Bland Ballard has been appointed District Judge for Kentucky, in place of Monroe, rebel.

Government vessels of war and steam tugs conveying transports were fired at by the rebel batteries in day time, and at night when perceived. No one was seriously injured.

Maryland signals, by which gunners are guided, will soon be extinguished.

The following resignations were reported to the Adjutant General to-day:

OHIO.—Capt. Thos. L. P. Defrees, 11th Regiment; Maj. Rudolph Heintze, 20th Regiment; Capt. Raymond Allston, 26th Regiment; 1st Lieut. W. H. Haveling, 12th Regiment.

MICHIGAN.—Capt. Jos. A. Eagle, 5th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Cyrus E. Bigelow, 2d Regiment.

WISCONSIN—1st Lieut. A. B. McLean, 2d Regiment, promoted.

INDIANA.—1st Lieut. Hoandergrift, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Theodore Hudnot, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Kilgore, 19th Regiment; Capt. John H. Johnson, 19th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Jas. E. Sergeant, 17th Regiment; 2d Lieut. Westimbach, 13th Regiment.

On Miner's Hill, to-day, some of the 4th Michigan, experimenting with a rebel shell, fired at them Tuesday, and dug out (unexploded) it burst with fearful force cutting down the flag staff, demolishing a tent and injuring private Bowlings, of Company E, in the hand.

To-day Col. Kerrigan, of New York, Mozart Regiment, grossly insulted his superior officer, Gen. Martindale, and symptoms of mutiny appeared among the men. Two regiments and a squadron of cavalry were sent down and order restored, Col. Kerrigan being sent cityward a prisoner under strong guard.

The camps generally are healthy. The first frost occurred a few nights since, and billious fevers have disappeared.

From below, there were several arrivals last night.

The transport steamer Hugh Jenkins, collided with the tug bound down, and ran ashore near Mt. Vernon. No lives lost. The cavalry regiment on board were taken safely off.

The Pawnee, spoken below, was not disabled by shot and shell fired at her.

Of the vessels towed up last night, none were injured.

$1,300,000 in Treasury Notes have been sent West.

The forage masters' accounts show one hundred and fifty tons of hay and eight thousand bushels of oats issued weekly.

Gen. Banks left for his headquarters to-day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, October 18, 1861.

The news published here this morning from Pilot Knob about an attack on an advance Federal force, 28 miles below Ironton, and their defeat, is untrue. Capt. McKeever has received a dispatch dated Pilot Knob last evening, which states that Major Gavitt, of the Indiana Cavalry, yesterday discovered a large force of the enemy twenty-five miles below Ironton, and returned to his camp. A force of infantry, taken from several Companies of the 21st Illinois, and one gun, ambuscaded there, and then approached the enemy with cavalry. They retreated, fell into the trap, and were routed with considerable loss. No loss to our side. I have no further particulars.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.

Fred. King, Mail Agent on the Iron Mountain Railroad, who left the Knob at 9 o'clock this morning, says the battle which took place on Thursday was about 15 miles from the Knob, on the Fredericktown road. The rebels were drawn into ambush, as previously reported, where they were briskly engaged for a few moments, when they broke and fled. Our loss was 10 wounded, one mortally. The rebel loss is known to be 36 killed and wounded, and believed to be much larger. Col. Carlin went out yesterday with reinforcements. The enemy not appearing, he fell back to the Knob this morning. Officers in the engagement say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas troops in the engagement, which leads to the belief that they were part of McCulloch's force from the Southwest. It is believed they were the advance of a larger body, and an attack on the Knob was momentarily expected when the train left. Families were fleeing in all directions. Col. Carlin is confident of his ability to defend the post. The Eighth Wisconsin had arrived at the Knob.

Major Schofield was at Potosi when the train passed up with four batteries of the First Missouri Light Artillery.

Jeff. Thompson's band was reported to be in the neighborhood.

The troops at the Knob are the Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois; the First Indiana Cavalry, and the Eighth Wisconsin. Further reinforcements were sent down from here to-night.

Nothing from Gen. Fremont's reports worth sending.

The Van Wyck Investigating Committee are at Barnum's. It is understood they will proceed to business at once.

T. T. Gannant, of Gen. McClellan's staff, and Col. Moore, of Northeast Missouri, are also here.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, October 18th.

The Democrat's Rolla correspondence, dated early this morning, states that rumors are received there of the capture of Lebanon, in Pulaski County, by our forces.

A late Jacksonport, (Arkansas,) paper, announces the arrival of eight Federal prisoners, who were taken in a peach orchard near Canton. The paper speaks of them as members of the Chicago Zouaves.

Additional recruits from Douglas, Wright, and Webster counties had arrived at Rolla and joined Col. John S. Phelps's Missouri regiment. They report the rebels under A. D. Smith, short of ammunition. Also, 300 rebels under Col. Scott, stationed at Braxton's store, Ozark county, and eight hundred others at Clarksville, under Arkansas officers, one of whom had issued a proclamation commanding Unionists to surrender arms on pain of having them taken by force, also to bring him horses and other property serviceable to an army. The same party report fresh outrages by rebels.

A copy of the Fort Smith Times has been received, which contains a letter signed by John Ross, of the Cherokee nation, addressed to Major Clark, Confederate army, enclosing dispatches to Ben. McCulloch. It is dated Aug. 24th, and says a regiment of mounted men would be raised for the Confederates, under John Drew. This is rather an ancient document, and there is evidence that Ross has no part in the business.

A scout arrived at Rolla to-day bringing reports that Price has made a stand at Carthage, where the old Legislature meets November 4th; also, that Gen. A. S. Johnston has been placed in command of all the troops in Missouri. It is unknown whether this supercedes Price or not.

The Pilot Knob news is irreconcilable with first reports of a Federal defeat, the feint of retreat being construed and telegraphed here as a defeat. It cooled down secession braggadocia quickly. The telegraph has worked all day between this point and Ironton, proving the rebels haven't attacked it.

Col. Alexander of the 21st Illinois commanded the infantry in person in repelling the rebels yesterday.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, October 18th, 1861.

The gratifying intelligence relating to money and arms for Illinois, announced several days since by telegram from the National Capital, is confirmed by Gov. Yates, who returned from Washington last night. He obtained one million of dollars in Treasury notes, payable on demand, of the denominations of five dollars and upwards, and designed for general circulation. He secured six thousand rifled muskets, five hundred rifles, and ordnance for fourteen batteries of artillery, consisting of eighty-four pieces of James's rifled cannon, with caissons, implements and materials complete. Through his instrumentality, orders were issued which provide that without interference of commanding Generals, or their subalterns, supplies for clothing and other equipments for our troops shall be furnished by State authority, wherever they may be stationed, and to any extent necessary for their efficiency and comfort. The same order will also operate for the benefit of troops through the Executive of each State. Other liberal facilities have been granted by the national Administration, of Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and disbursing agents will attend the expenses of recruiting service and relieve the State Administration of the many embarrassments attending the delay of settlements of accounts for supplies to troops now in the field and those to follow.

The Governor and staff officers will immediately take steps to increase the army of Illinois to a number far above the quota expected under the call for troops.

Especial regard will be had to giving every Illinoisan an opportunity to enlist in the regiments, and a proclamation will be issued at once forbidding recruiting for other States. The regiments forming in various parts of the State will be moved to Camp Butler, Sangamon county, and Camp Douglas, Chicago, where comfortable barracks for the winter are being erected to receive all companies and squads that may report irregularly. A sufficient number of companies to fill all the cavalry regiments authorized from this State have been accepted, and it is earnestly desired that those companies, or individuals who have expressed a preference for this branch of the service, and could not be accepted, will yield to the greater interests of the country and report as infantry.

The statements that Camp Butler is to be broken up, and the various regiments now forming to be sent to St. Louis, are not founded in fact. The Governor will control the organization of troops until the regiments are full and the officers commissioned, and they will not be moved until so reported by him.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 18, 1861.

It is reliably ascertained that in the fight at Underwood's farm, between the enemy and the Centralia cavalry, 15 rebels were killed or mortally wounded; one badly shot in the arm; one's fingers shot off. It is known that they were Mississippi cavalry, armed with Maynard's rifles. They lost six horses.

Col. Buford's up-river expedition returned to-day—nothing of importance was accomplished.

A police detail from the 30th Illinois, under Capt. Callicott, is up the Missouri shore looking for contraband stores.

The gun-boat Tyler went reconnoitering down the river to-day. Nothing was discovered.

There is no important news from Paducah. "All quiet here."

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 18, 1861.

A party of the 50th Regiment, located at South Hannibal, for some days, have succeeded in capturing a rebel against whom they allege there is clear proof of participation in destruction of the Platte River Bridge. He has been sent to St. Louis.

A secessionist named D. H. Caldwell, of Canton, Mo., was severely wounded at Canton yesterday by a Union man named Odor. Caldwell had been in prison sometime in St. Louis on an indictment for treason, but was liberated on $6,000 bail. A few days before, Odor had assisted in his capture, for which Caldwell had threatened to shoot him. On Caldwell's return, Odor called upon him, reminded him of the threat, and in the war of words gave Caldwell a dangerous pistol shot.

Sharpshooters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Secretary of War has ordered Col. Berdan to establish a camp of instruction here, and collect all the sharpshooters he can for the next ninety days, with full power to accept companies and regiments who may be found equal to requirements.

Telegraph open to Salt Lake—Dispatch from Brigham Young.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18.—The following, being the first message over the Pacific Telegraph line, was received here this evening:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18, 1861.

To Hon. J. H. Wade, President Pacific Telegraph Company, Cleveland, O.:

SIR:—Permit me to congratulate you upon the completion of the overland telegraph line west to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates, in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers upon both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent. Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in successful enterprises as the one so far completed.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Retreat of the Rebels from Fairfax Court House—Confiscating Breckinridge, Hunter, and other Rebels' Property.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A man arrested some weeks ago by the rebels for crossing their lines, and since confined at Fairfax C. H., returned to-day, with others, released in consequence of the evacuation of that position. He states that the rebels burnt thousands of bushels of corn and wheat, lest it should fall into the hands of our troops; also, that the citizens had left for different portions of the South. The rebel troops at Fairfax were under command of Brig. General Longstreet, of Virginia. Davis, Beauregard, and Johnston had all been there within a week. There were no new entrenchments at Fairfax, but the old ones were somewhat strengthened.

Whether this information be true or not, it is certain that the rebel pickets have been drawn in. Yesterday they were at Annandale, about two miles this side of Fairfax Court House. This morning Annandale is vacant, and it was possible to ride a short distance beyond it without the discovery of any body of the enemy. The outposts wished to advance to-day and take possession of Fairfax Court House, but permission was withheld.

[New York World's Dispatch.]

The single railway track between here and Baltimore is unequal to the immense freight business which is now done by the Government. Goods have been two weeks in reaching here from Baltimore, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the regular mail and express trains can be run through on any accurate time. It has been proposed to lay another track only to Annapolis Junction, where the road branches to Annapolis. Freight can be brought to the latter place either from Perryville or by the ocean. It is now quite apparent that something should be done, in view of the closing of the Potomac.

[New York Herald's Dispatch.]

The rebels called in their pickets to-day, and have deserted Vienna, tore up the railroad track of the London and Hampshire railroad at that place, and have fallen back with their entire column to Fairfax Court House.

Gen. Wadsworth, with a company of infantry and one company of cavalry, followed up the rebels in their sudden flight to within a mile of Fairfax Court House, when they turned and fired on their pursuers, but did not succeed in hitting anybody.

A scouting party, consisting of five of our companies under the command of a Lieut. Colonel, made a reconnoissance of Vienna this p. m., entering it and finding it deserted, as stated above. The object in tearing up the railroad is to prevent the use of it by Gen McClellan to throw troops into Leesburg.

Speculation is rife here as to the destination of the great naval expedition now about starting. Some well-informed parties insist that it is designed for Charleston harbor. Others equally well posted assert that it is intended for operations in the Gulf of Mexico. It is somewhat believed, though not authoritatively so stated, that it is designed to watch the movements of the transatlantic, tri-party fleet sent against Mexico.

It is said that the Government meditates the confiscation of valuable property owned by Breckinridge, Hunter, Powell, Magoffin and other secessionists, at Superior City, in the Lake Superior region, which is owned by these and other Southern men. They got possession of it by cheating the Indians, and being now in rebellion against the Government, have forfeited their right to it.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The sudden retreat of the rebel army from its position at Vienna, has created much excitement here to-day.

Gen. McClellan crossed the Potomac at an early hour this forenoon, accompanied by his staff, in order to investigate the actual condition of affairs in Virginia.

A transport vessel went down the Potomac last night for the purpose of testing the state of navigation and to afford opportunities for a reconnoissance of the enemy's batteries. Nothing has yet been heard from her.

Mr. Grow, late Collector at Nashville, arrived to-day. He represents that Northern goods are abundant at Nashville, and that the loyal citizens are quietly waiting the arrival of the Federal army.

It is now confirmed that the rebel pickets have fallen back as far as Fairfax C. H. Our own pickets follow their steps as they retreat.

The entire force of the rebel army is now supposed to be concentrated on the line from Manassas Gap to Aquia Creek.

I learn that the massing of the rebel forces is just the effect which McClellan has designed by his various movements. The army officers are apparently much pleased with the shape that the contest is now assuming.

We learn from good authority that certain foreign capitalists have offered Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, to take one hundred millions of the United States Government loan at 6¼ per cent. interest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The reports about rebel army being in full retreat for Manassas are founded on conjectures; at least nothing of it is known in quarters most entitled to confidence.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatch, a large reconnoitering party proceeded as far as Vienna but returned before Gen. McClellan had quite reached the village.

Gen. Wadsworth went within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court House with a comparatively small escort. From the observations it was conjectured that the rebel force there amounted to about two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. The escort was fired on but reached their camp without resorting to extraordinary haste.

From gentlemen presumed to possess the best opportunities of judging, it is ascertained that the enemy has been alternately retiring and advancing within a breadth of five miles.

Bland Ballard has been appointed United States District Judge for Kentucky, in place of Monroe, who has joined the rebels.

The Treasury Department, yesterday, sent one million three hundred thousand dollars in Treasury notes West.

Important from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—Gen. Ward, commanding Camp Andy Johnson, Greensburg, Ky., dispatched Col. Harland and Gen. McCook for reinforcements. Ward has reports that 6000 rebels are advancing upon and within 12 miles of Greensburg. 1600 troops have gone to their assistance.

Dates per Charleston and New Orleans to the 11th, Savannah 10th, Richmond 10th, Knoxville 12th, and Nashville 13th, are received.

General Twiggs has resigned on account of ill health. General Mansfield Lovell succeeds him. Travel from New Orleans is under strict surveillance.

A blockading steamer captured a schooner off Charleston on the 8th. A rebel battery opened on the steamer, but the shots fell short.

Gen. Wise's health is improving.

Parson Brownlow supports the candidates for the Confederate Congress, but severely satirizes the rebel authorities.

Breckinridge and Preston were at Nashville on the 7th.

The Louisville Courier was to be revived at Bowling Green on the 14th.

Rebel accounts say that only two rebels were injured by the Monticello's fire at Chicamacomico, both slightly.

The special correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser of the 10th, says of the Santa Rosa Island affair, the hospital structure is the only building now standing on the Island. 1,100 men were in the expedition under Regalls. Wilson's N. Y. Zouaves's camp was the first one reached. His sentinels were either killed or captured, and the whole regiment rapidly fled beyond the eastern walls of Pickens. The Colonel took to his heels, clothed only in a shirt, and the race eclipsed Bull Run. Our forces advanced to within a mile of Fort Pickens, from which not a gun was fired; neither did the fleet fire upon our forces, who were upon the Island from two to six in the morning. The boats engaged were towed back by the steamers Ewing, Time and Nellie. A dozen or more of the rebels were killed and 29 wounded—the latter now in Pensacola hospital. Some exhausted rebels were probably overlooked and left on the Island. Major Vodges, U. S. A., and some 30 other Federals are our prisoners.

Lieut. Slaughter, of the Mobile Continentals, was taken prisoner while bearing a white flag to Pickens. He has been released.

The rebel Gen. Anderson has been severely wounded.

The Louisville Brigadier General, Schoepff, has arrived.

Movements of the Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 17.—A gentleman from Berlin says intelligence had reached Point of Rocks that the enemy's forces, which retreated to the foot of the mountains of the Shenandoah valley, on the approach of the sickly season along the river line, have left their retreat and are now pushing for the Potomac in large numbers. It is stated that they had reached Charleston, and would make their appearance at every ford or crossing on the Upper Potomac. Should this intelligence be confirmed, it is not unlikely we may have some serious encounters next week.

A ride from the Great Falls to Edward's Ferry, yesterday, proved that all was quiet on that frontier.

Heavy and continuous firing was heard here yesterday morning, and forenoon, in the direction of Lewinsville or Fairfax Court House.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Further Rebel Accounts of the New Orleans Naval Affair.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 17.—No flag of truce will be permitted to go to Norfolk for a number of days, neither will any from the rebels be permitted to come this side of Sewall's Point. Appearances indicate that the frigate Merrimac has been brought down a short distance from Norfolk.

The Petersburg Express of the 15th, has a list of prisoners recently taken to Richmond, comprising ten soldiers of the 11th Ohio regiment, and fourteen Union citizens of Virginia. The paper states that they are the most miserable set ever received at Richmond.

The same paper has additional particulars of the affair at New Orleans. It states that the Turtle ran against the Preble without firing a gun, immediately sinking her. The balls from the whole Federal squadron glanced harmless from her. The Turtle then turned towards two other vessels, which got ashore, endeavoring to escape, the crews deserting them.

Hollins says he will be able to capture and bring both to New Orleans. The Preble cannot be raised.

The Fight at Harper's Ferry Confirmed—A Handsome Victory.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—A gentleman who spent the whole of yesterday at Harper's Ferry says, that the accounts published there of the fight on Wednesday are, in the main, correct. The cannon captured is a fine new siege gun, well mounted, and in good order, with the exception of a fracture above the axles. During the night it was stationed near the abutment of the bridge, and when it was about being retaken by the rebels, a tenpenny nail was driven in the vent, which has already been drawn out. The Rhode Island battery did not participate in the fight. They were stationed on the Maryland Hights and found it impossible to discriminate in the distance between friend and foe. The fight lasted from eight a. m. to two p. m. It was a regular skirmish, with variable results; the rebels, when hard pressed, retreating into the woods, and at other times driving the Federal troops back into Bolivar.

The main fight being beyond that town, on the road to Charleston, at two o'clock Col. Geary advanced with three pieces of cannon, with which he soon silenced the guns of the enemy and putting his entire force to flight.

A chaplain of the rebels who was taken prisoner says that before he was captured, 87 killed and wounded rebels had been carried from the field. There was nothing positively known as to Col. Ashley being killed. It was not generally credited. An officer, supposed to be him, was shot during the final retreat of the enemy. The Federal troops remained on the field all Wednesday night and yesterday morning, having brought across the river the remainder of 10,000 bushels of wheat, captured from the rebel militia department, which they were about transporting to Leesburg. An order was given for the whole force to retire to the Maryland side.

There is no news from there this morning, as to whether the threat of the rebels was carried out or not. The river is still too high to ford, and the troops were carried across in scows. The prisoners admit that their whole force was 2,000, while the whole Federal force was 460.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry, and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most sad and shocking; ruin is everywhere visible, and the inhabitants are bowed down with sorrow.

LATER—THE FIGHT RENEWED, AND IN PROGRESS WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Gentlemen direct from Harper's Ferry announce that the rebels again appeared on a sudden at Bolivar Heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces under Maj. Gould, with artillery. Maj Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. H. Herr, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, who they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 12,000 bushels of wheat being brought there to grind. The firing there was progressing when our informants left, and women and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore in anticipation of the town being burned. Maj. Gould was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland Heights after the rebels, and was confident that he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him. Col. Geary's wound is only a slight cut in the calf of the leg, caused from the explosion of a shell.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The steamer Argo has arrived from below, and gives the following explanation of the affair opposite Chester: Gen. Noel, commissioned by Gov. Gamble to raise troops for the Missouri State Militia, had four or five hundred men at Perryville, which is about 25 miles back from the point opposite Chester.

On Wednesday a report reached their camp that a large body of rebels were approaching to attack them. They immediately started off and reached the river without molestation. The confusion occasioned at Chester by their sudden appearance, lead to a report being dispatched to Cairo that the rebels were on the bank of the river. The Commander at Cairo immediately dispatched the steamer Aleck Scott, with 500 troops, to capture them, who, to their great surprise, discovered the nature of the case.

A Government train of mules, wagons, &c., caught fire last night on the Pacific Railroad, when near Kirkwood. The only damage done was three mules slightly burned and one whose leg was broken. The fire originated from sparks which set fire to some hay on the top of one of the cars. Two rebels named Manning and Valle, wounded at the battle of Big River Bridge, were brought to Cape Girardeau, yesterday, where their friends are said to reside. The former died soon after he reached home.

A spy was arrested here last evening, named J. Adams, who had furnished himself with careful drawings of the fortifications around the city.

Ex Governor Stewart was arrested this morning just before the Convention met, and is now in the military prison. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Some twenty rebels are said to have been drowned while crossing the Osage.

Price expects to defeat Gen. Fremont, then divide his force and take St. Louis with one portion and Jefferson City with the other.

The rebels in the vicinity of Gen. Fremont's camp have been heard to say that some night next week the Gasconade and Osage bridges on the Pacific railroad will be destroyed; the expeditions for that purpose are now preparing.

Work upon the fortifications around this city has not been suspended. It is said that the Government will put four millions of dollars here by the middle of next week to pay off the war indebtedness. This is probably correct.

It is thought the Convention will be compelled to quit for want of a quorum. Only fifty-one members were present this morning, and more are talking of leaving.

ST. LOUIS, October 18th.—The Republican learns that the work on the fortifications around this city has not been suspended, and that guns will be mounted, and everything completed within eight days. Also that four millions of dollars will arrive here next week to pay off Government indebtedness.

Return of Gov. Yates from Washington.

[Special to the Chicago Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Gov. Yates returned from Washington last evening, having been eminently successful in accomplishing the purposes of his journey. He has obtained six thousand rifled muskets, five hundred Harper's Ferry rifles, and fourteen batteries (eighty-four pairs) James' rifled cannon; 2,184 men will be required to work these batteries. The men are ready and waiting, and the only difficulty will be in making selections from the large number who are desirous of entering this branch of the service.

The Governor also obtained one million dollars towards reimbursing the State for expenses incurred in furnishing supplies for troops, and an order from the War Department, authorizing any State to furnish its own troops, whether, in or out of the State, and requiring all commanders to receive all supplies, and distribute the same as directed by the Governors of the respective States in which the troops were raised.

The necessity for this order is to be found in the fact that the military authorities in Missouri forbid our State to supply troops who had gone into that State. If the said military authorities had supplied our troops, we should have less cause of complaint, but while large quantities of clothing were transported from the State of Illinois to St. Louis, an interdict was laid upon their distribution, and our soldiers were left unsupplied.

The Removal of Fremont—Important from Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The Gazette editorially says, when the Secretary of War went to St. Louis he carried an order from the President to Fremont, removing him from the command of the Western Department, and instructing him to transfer it to Gen. Hunter. The delivery of this order was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War, and his visit to the Western Department convinced him that a change in the command was imperatively required, and he presented the order to Fremont, who asked delay for a few days in the execution of the order, but his removal was decided upon, to take place next week, and will probably be made on Tuesday. The Secretary of War also ordered modifications to be made in Fremont's operations at St. Louis in respect to fortifications, contracts and military appointments.

Yesterday Gen. Sherman of Kentucky telegraphed urgent demands for reinforcements. In the evening Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville, and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and Chicago, ordering 8000 troops to be forwarded to Gen. Sherman by special trains. These troops doubtless now are on their way, and apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed. Everything indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the central Kentucky column.

Running the Rebel Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Quite a number of upward bound vessels ran the rebel blockade last night, and have arrived at the Navy Yard, and at our wharves. Among these is the Government steamboat Cœur de Lion, which towed up the Government sloop Granite. They passed the batteries shortly after midnight. The tugs Murray and Vesey were several times fired upon as they passed, towing up a couple of schooners with Government stores, but were not touched. The Cœur de Lion spoke the Pawnee in Chesapeake Bay. The Pawnee was not disabled, as reported, by the shots she received.

A large number of vessels are waiting at Smith's Point for an opportunity to come up. The Harriet Lane left the Navy Yard this morning.

The new rebel battery at Timber Creek mounts four guns.

Iowa Election—Immense Republican Majority.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 18.—The Hawkeye has returns from 56 counties, in which the majority for the Republican State Ticket is 12,000. Every Democratic county has been heard from. The remaining 30 counties will swell the majority to more than 20,000, or nearly 10,000 more than was given to Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Wilson, who is the Republican candidate for Congress, in the First District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Curtis, will have at least 15,000 majority. Last year Curtis had about 5000 majority.

First Wisconsin Regiment Ordered to Kentucky.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—The 1st Wisconsin regiment, Col. Starkweather, which served three months on the Potomac, has been reorganized for the war, and will leave here under orders for Kentucky next week. The regiment made great demonstrations of joy when the announcement of their destination was read to them.

Additional per Arabia.

MADRID, Oct. 2d.—The Correspondencia Autografa of to-day says: We are authorized to deny the statement that the preparations for the Spanish expedition to Mexico had been suspended, and to declare on the contrary, that they are being actively carried on. The expedition of Spain will leave very shortly, without prejudice to the co-operation she will afterwards afford to France and England.

Violates His Parole.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Col. McKaig, State Senator from Alleghany county, who was arrested some time since and carried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of that State on his parole, arrived here yesterday in violation of his pledge. He was arrested last night at his hotel by order of Gen. Dix.

Hardee Marching to the Aid of Price.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 18.—The rebel Hardee, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of Price with 20,000 troops, and is expected to reach here next Sunday. Nothing has been heard of our advance guard to-day.

Not So.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, denies the statement that Pennsylvania has received $6,000,000 on account of the war expense. Not a dollar has yet been received.

From Michigan.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Ezra Rood, of this city, has received from Quarter Master General Meigs the appointment of Inspector of Army Clothing for this State.

Doubtful Rumor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—It is reported that Government intends sending large orders to Europe for making army woolens. The rumor causes considerable excitement among manufacturers.

Fatal Accident.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 18.—At East Burlington to-day a stock drover named Wm. Glass, in attempting to jump into the door of the baggage car while the train was in motion, fell between the cars and platform and was crushed to death.

Contradicted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The reported withdrawal of Major R. M. Corwine from Gen. Fremont's staff is officially contradicted.

The Crisis in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Matters are approaching a crisis in Kentucky. Intelligence has been received at Gen. Sherman's headquarters which warrants the belief that Gen. Buckner has collected a much larger force at Bowling Green than has been supposed, and that he meditates a speedy movement up the railroad towards Louisville.

Early yesterday forenoon, Gen. Sherman telegraphed urgent demands for re-enforcements. In the evening, Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived in this city from Louisville and Lexington, and dispatches were immediately sent to Pittsburg, Indianapolis and Chicago, ordering eight thousand troops to be forwarded during the night to General Sherman, by special trains. These troops are doubtless now well on their way, and the apprehensions for the safety of Louisville may therefore be dismissed. Everything, however, indicates action in that direction, and important news may be expected speedily from the central Kentucky column.

The falling back of the rebels from their lines before Washington, the probability of their having detached troops for service in Kentucky, and the fact that Louisville is the most accessible and most valuable of the prizes Kentucky offers, tend to confirm the expectation of an attempted descent on the metropolis of the State.

Meanwhile we have advices of a threatened rebel demonstration on Henderson, which, in view of the above facts, can hardly be regarded in any other light than as a feint. Zollicoffer's force remains, at latest advices, at Cumberland Ford, and is almost as contemptible in numbers as it has proved itself to be in character. The reinforcements for Col. Len Harris must have reached Olympian Springs by this time, and we hope soon to have news of the dispersion or rout of Breckinridge's recruits on the Big Sandy.

THE NEW ORLEANS BLOCKADING FLEET.—The blockading fleet near New Orleans consists of the steam sloop of war Richmond, of 1929 tons and 14 guns; the steamer Water Witch, 378 tons and 3 guns; the sloop of war Preble, 566 tons and 16 guns; the Vincennes, same class as the Preble, but carrying four more guns; and the steamer Massachusetts, 1150 tons. The iron clad vessel, with which the rebels claim to have made their successful attack, is probably, says the New York Herald, the Enoch Train, a propeller of about 400 tons burthen, 120 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 12 feet depth in hold. This was her measurement before being altered by the rebels. She was built in 1855, and was a strong, though not very fast boat.

RUSSELL IN A FIX.—"L. L. D." Russell is now the subject of a disparaging joke in Washington circles. While walking leisurely up Pennsylvania avenue, a short time since, where omnibusses marked "Seventh street" pass, he was accosted by a very pretty young lady with the inquiry, "Will you please tell me, sir, how far those stages go?" The "special," who, unfortunately, exasperates the "H," replied, "Seventh street to hell, (L), miss." The lady indignantly turned from him, with the remark, "I mistook you for a gentleman," and was off before the astonished LL. D. could understand why the young lady should deem herself insulted.

SICKNESS IN LEE'S ARMY.—A letter dated the latter part of September, from a rebel soldier in Lee's army, says sickness prevailed to an alarming extent. Out of one regiment of 900, but 97 reported for duty. The impression prevailed that Lee was ordered to join Beauregard, but was unable to move because of sickness.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IN MISSOURI.—The banks and brokers of St. Louis have purchased the largest portion of the claims against the Government, so that but little of the $4,500,000 is owing to the original creditors, their claims having been disposed of for St. Louis currency, which is at 10 per cent. discount.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says, since the reception of the news that Breckinridge is raising a rebel brigade in Kentucky, much indignation is felt that he was not arrested while in Washington City, and imprisoned in Fort McHenry, or some other safe place.

WISCONSIN IRISH BRIGADE.—A movement is on foot in Wisconsin, to organize an Irish Brigade of two regiments in that State. A company is now recruiting in Kenosha, by Capt. Hugh Mc Dermott, called the Mulligan Guards.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 .... STATE STREET .... No. 47. Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Two first-class Millers for the city trade. One to Finish, the other as Trimmer. None need apply, but those fully competent. Address "A. B. C." Post Office Box 1419.

WANTED—A competent Book-Keeper and Accountant want employment. Has been in the employ of an extensive mercantile house for five years as Book Keeper and Cashier. Is a first class penman and good judge of money. Address P. O. Box 4299.

WANTED—An experienced Nurse Girl from sixteen to eighteen years of age, to take charge of a child nine months old. Inquire at 234 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—One or two occupants for a desirable room, at 15 Congress street, corner of Michigan avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—at 98 North Franklin street, two smart Box Makers or Carpenters, to whom constant employment will be given if they suit.

WANTED—A Partner with $500 to join the advertiser in a new and profitable business. Must be willing to travel. For particulars call to-day on "J. W. L." at the Hatch House, near Galena Depot.

WANTED—A good plain Cook. Apply at 126 South Clark street, Room No. 4, (up stairs.)

FREIGHT CARS FOR SALE.—Ten box Freight Cars, Iron Trucks, for 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, just completed and for sale low for cash or good paper. F. W. PRATT. No. 11 Lasalle street, Old Custom House Building.

TO RENT—A substantial brick dwelling house, containing fourteen rooms, with large dry cellar, water, gas and large pleasant yard. Situation one of the most pleasant on the North Side; corner of Rush and Indiana streets, No. 49 Rush street. Apply on the premises.

PARTIES HOLDING SCRIP issued by Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. and A. M. are hereby notified to present the same to W. M. EGAN, Office No. 4 Akin's Building, for payment. No interest accruing after this date will be paid. IRA GODDARD, Secretary. Chicago, Oct. 18th 1861.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a superior toned Iron Frame, Over-Strung Rosewood Piano Forte. Apply at 136 West Madison street, (up-stairs.)

LEWIS H. DAVIS is a Candidate for County Clerk subject to the decision of the Convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK—Laurin P. Hilliard.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—D. V. BELL.

To Messrs. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, John V. Farwell, John B. Turner, and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, so kindly made, I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. DIGBY V. BELL.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 30 feet in width by 131 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes' walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block west of Rush street. Said house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1001.

TO RENT—With Board, a pleasant Front Parlor and Bedroom, large clothes-press, furnished if desired, at 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOY.—I have in charge a Boy near eight years old, from Vermont—whose father is dead and whose mother is Deaf and Dumb, and one in Wisconsin—that I want to place with a very good farmer in the country, at a distance from Chicago, until he is of age. Address me at No. 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. D. HANSON.

TO DETACHED COMPANIES.—I will pay the sum of $100 to any person who will report a company of fifty men within ten days ready to swear into the service for the war. The company to be attached to a regiment nearly full and under marching orders. For particulars apply at 148 Lake street, or address "B." Box 402 Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—Upon reasonable terms, a Saloon with two new Billiard Tables and a good assortment of Liquors in a good village on the Railroad station in Michigan, which is one of the best grain markets in the West, and being the only Saloon in the town, affords a good chance to make money. The present owner having other business to attend to is the only reason for disposing of it. Address "J. F.," Tribune Office.

SALE TO THE TRADE

ENTIRE STOCK OF A NEW YORK JOBBER, Valued at $40,000 AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, THURSDAY, Oct. 24th, FRIDAY, Oct. 25th, SATURDAY, Oct. 26th, Sales commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M., At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. The entire stock of a New York Jobber, consisting in part of Ladies' White Cotton Hose, ... Mixed Cotton Half Hose, ... Men's fine White and Mixed Merino Half Hose, ... Ladies' Merino Vests, ... English Merino Hose, Ladies' Ribb Wool Hose, ... Drawers, ... Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery; a large stock of Pink, Buff and White Brilliants, Tape, Checks, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Laces, Edgings, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs of every variety; Wool Yarn of all colors and qualities; a full stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves, Children's Scarlet, Spot and Stripe Hose, Kid Gloves, best quality. Together with a general assortment of other kinds of goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 62.

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,000 bdls. SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
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BITTER WINE OF IRON.

A powerful and positive cure for diseases having their origin from a loss of Iron and a depraved and deteriorated condition of the blood. An absolute specific for Impaired and Imperfect Digestion, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Lassitude and Depression of Spirits. Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Price in Pint Bottles, One Dollar.

LAMPS! LAMPS! KEROSENE And Fluid Lamps. A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH. C. L. NOBLE, 175—Lake Street—175.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada are now issuing through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool ... JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, ... .25
One Square, two weeks, ... [illegible]
One Square, one month, ... [illegible]
One Square, three months, ... [illegible]
One Square, six months, ... 20.00
One Square, one year ... 30.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, CROCKERY WARE, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash on Saturday, October 19th, At 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50, Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES OLD BOURBON WHISKY AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash on Saturday, October 19th, at 10 o'clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, FIVE HUNDRED CASES G. S. Brownfield's Extra Fine Old Bourbon Whisky. WM. A. BUTTERS, Auctioneer.

THREE DAYS' SALE. GREAT SALE OF BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers, Hats, Buck Gloves, BOOTS & SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, DOMESTICS, LINENS, FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 22d, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, THURSDAY, Oct. 24th. At our Salesrooms, 46, 48, and 50 Dearborn Street, (Opposite the Tremont House.) Terms of sale, cash, PAR FUNDS. Goods packed and shipped for country dealers. Sale positive, without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 Lake street. TRADE SALE OF 250 Lots of Crockery and Glassware AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Oct. 19th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, 250 lots of the best quality of White Crockery and C. C. Ware, and 25 dozen Goblets. Samples can be seen the afternoon before the sale. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, SUPERIOR Second-Hand Furniture and Piano, AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, the entire effects of a family leaving the city and removed from store for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of Rosewood and Brocatelle and Rosewood and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Rosewood and Marble Top Tables, Sofa Tables, Rosewood Marble Top Chamber Setts, Black Walnut do, Brussels Three Ply Ingrain and Oil Cloth Carpets, Bed Room Furniture, Dining Tables and Dining Room Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, Hall and Parlor Coal Stoves, Also one of Jewett & Root's best Cooking Stoves in perfect order, together with a great variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. The above goods have been used but a short time and are in good order. Also two Setts of heavy BROCATELLE WINDOW CURTAINS, lined with silk, and with Cord and Tassels. Also two Setts of heavy Lace Curtains. Also one 7 octave full finish Rosewood Iron case Frame Piano, made by Newhall & Co., Boston. The above goods can be seen at our store on Monday, Oct. 21, previous to the morning of sale. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. Traveling Bags, &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 82 Lake street, an invoice of TRAVELING BAGS, Of Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, various sizes. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

READY MADE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Tailors' Trimmings and Piece Goods, AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 82 Lake street, the entire stock of Custom made Clothing of a Merchant Tailor, consisting of a variety of styles and qualities of Woolen Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Piece Goods, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. Also an invoice of splendid Pocket Cutlery. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock A. M., 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, BY S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Oct. 21, Wednesday, Oct. 23, Friday, Oct. 25, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, brown and bleached Sheeting, Furnishing Goods and Wool Jackets. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES. DITHRIDGE'S PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS, AT POPE & SLOCUM, 129 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Illinois Hospital, at Jacksonville, ... ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

CHESTNUTS THAT WILL grow! Fresh from the forest. ... AT $5 OR $6 PER BUSHEL. F. P. STANLEY, ... Water street.

Chicago Tribune
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

WHY THE REBELLION MUST BE CRUSHED.

How infinitely desirable is peace! Never did it appear more so than now, when we are in the midst of war and its terrible experiences, and with we know not what of its havoc and horrors before us. Well might it be welcomed with the shout and song of universal gladness, should it now return to our land to abide among us with all its wonted train of blessings and prosperities! Nor could any so welcome it more than we. But wishing for it will not bring it, and it is perfectly idle to talk of securing it now in any other way than by fighting for it; for there can be no real, permanent peace for us, till the rebellion is utterly and unconditionally extinguished. Although this has been so frequently and variously shown, multitudes, even of the loyal, do not seem to realize or believe it, and are consequently steeped in apathy, when they ought to be flaming with zeal for the execution of the stern and stupendous task, which must be accomplished, if we would preserve and transmit to posterity the priceless legacy of freedom, which we have received from our fathers. It must, therefore be shown, with repetition on repetition, till our whole loyal population understand it, are brought to a white heat by it, and become utterly intolerant of any proposed measure or thought of peace, except that of crushing out the rebellion in the quickest possible way, and by all the means in our power. Let our readers, then, consider the following brief statement of the reasons why this is the only course that can secure a real and abiding peace:

As the grand distinction between our Government and all others is, that its whole majestic structure was reared by its glorious authors on the broad foundation of reality and equal sacredness of the natural rights of *all* men, its end being to secure these, and the justice and liberty they require, although, from supposed necessity, they shyly recognized slavery as an anomaly, which they supposed would soon pass away; and as the cause of the rebellion is this anomaly, swelled, despite their expectation, to vast proportions, or the interest springing from it, including all the selfish ends it inspires, the aim being to free this interest from all the restriction and restraint of the conflicting principle and interests of the Government, and to augment it to the utmost possible degree; it is among the most evident of things, that the war it has compelled can never end in a permanent peace, except by utterly crushing it out, and, if need be, its cause with it. It has been impossible from the first, that it should end, not to begin again, by any compromise. For, what concession could the Government make, short of yielding up the very principle and purpose of its being, when the very reason of the conspirators for engaging in the rebellion is, that they could not succeed in the attempt to convert it into an instrument to put them and their interest in control of the nation? And how could the Government consent to make any concession to, or compromise with, armed traitors and rebels, without dooming itself to perpetual imbecility, and the whole country to the condition of chronic rebellion, unless the satisfied rebels were henceforth allowed to rule it, and to suppress all the rights and liberties of the free States which are opposed to their demands? To build a bridge of compromise across such a gulf, exceeds the skill of all the architects in the land.

Equally impossible is it to consent to the division of the country, and the establishment of a Government of any kind in the South. For, as, whatever form it might assume, it would necessarily be based on *interest*, and operate wholly in subservience to that, while ours is on *principle*, and perpetual irritations and collisions between the two conterminous and geographically united nations would infallibly occur, what could possibly result but chronic war? And besides, it would as effectually reduce our Government to imbecility and degradation, to consent to a separation and a Southern Government, as it would to concede what would be requisite to present peace. Moreover, as a Government founded on the quick-sands of secessionism could not possibly continue, and must certainly change into a despotism, wielded entirely in the interest of the slaveholders, it would, from its very nature, be a perpetual foe to ours. And, when, to all this, we add its possession and control of the lower Mississippi, and so its command of the commerce of the whole Northwest to a vital extent, its certain conquest of Mexico and the West Indies, and its consequent mastery of our communications with the Pacific slope, it is impossible to anticipate any other result for ourselves from a separation, than was followed by war, till either we are victorious and compel the seceded States back into the Union at an incalculable expense of blood and treasure, or which is more probable, they succeed in dismembering us step by step, and finally bringing us under their sway with the loss of all our free institutions and liberties, while the whole continent is consigned to the curse of slavery.

Such are the main facts of the case; and evidently there is nothing for us to do, lament the hard necessity that is upon us as we will, as we will but to make the present conquest final, and to exterminate the accursed rebellion, at whatever cost. "Down with it!" must ring louder and louder over all our loyal Territory; and we must gird ourselves up for all the exertions, endurances, and sacrifices necessary to put it down. Nor must we refrain from any righteous measure to do so as speedily, and with as little expense, as possible. As it was originated by the conspirators for the sake of slavery, and as the service of their slaves at home and in their armies is one main source of their strength, we can by no means afford to lavish the precious lives of our soldiers, and the treasure and happiness of our loyal people, in a long-continued struggle, leaving the cause of the whole appalling tragedy untouched; when, by annihilating it, we can not only terminate the conflict much sooner, and with far less sacrifice, but render it impossible that it should ever break out again. But this is a point we are content to leave to the common sense of the people, under the teachings of advancing time and events—assured that, if they find that they are committing fearful injustice against themselves, in sparing the pernicious cause of all their calamity, they will not long forbear to rush upon and exterminate it.

EACH STATE FOR ITSELF.

The late order of the War Department, giving to the Governors of States the complete control in the organization of the volunteer forces within their jurisdiction, was timely. It was intended, as we believe, not only to operate in the consolidation of incomplete regiments, but also, that each State might claim and receive the credit for those independent organizations which had been put in the field under a Federal commission.

Some of the Governors are already exercising this new authority. Gov. Morgan of New York is consolidating the skeleton regiments, of which there are a score or two in his State, and will thus be able to send forward 20,000 volunteers now scattered among these numerous camps. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania has, by proclamation, forbidden any further recruiting except for the regular service, State or Federal, and has ordered several independent regiments to be enumerated as among the Pennsylvania volunteers. Thus, Colonel Baker's California brigade, of four regiments, mainly recruited at Philadelphia, is now included in the State enumeration; and Col. Young's "Kentucky cavalry" takes its place as the 3d Pennsylvania. The governors of Wisconsin and Iowa have also forbidden recruiting for other States within their limits. Gov. Dennison of Ohio, under this same general authority, orders that the regiment of Col. Crafts L. Wright, a "Missouri, but made up of Ohio volunteers, be reckoned as a part of the State's quota.

Now all this is as it should be. The service is full of these independent—we had almost said irregular organizations,—the California brigade, Sickles brigade, Eagle brigade, Chasseurs, Garribaldians, Zouaves of all sorts, and a whole host of others, which for the simplicity of classification and for the credit of the States furnishing the men, should be made to drop their distinctive titles and fall into line with the rest.

We would commend these examples to the Governor of Illinois. While the States on our border, Wisconsin and Iowa, deny to our recruiting officers any right upon their soil, their own agents are to-day actively recruiting in Illinois. The northern tier of counties have been and are being largely drawn upon for Wisconsin regiments, under a promise of three dollars per month more pay in that State; which promise, by the way, is a deception, as it applies only to those mustered into the *State* service. Our recruiting officers in Boone, Jo Daviess, Winnebago, and indeed all the border counties, find these Wisconsin competitors quite an obstacle in their way, and within a week we have heard of no less than twenty men "stolen" from a captain in Belvidere. The same is true of Iowa. This is not a slight matter when Illinois, like all the States, is straining every nerve to make up the largest possible number of volunteers. Let us have a gubernatorial proclamation that shall establish the boundary. And another matter. Some of the Missouri regiments, now ranked as such, are composed so largely of Illinois men that they should be included in our enumeration and the credit given where it belongs. We believe that not one in a hundred of Col. Baylor's "Missouri Eleventh," and of Col. Ellis's "Missouri Cavalry," are Missourians. They are Illinoisans. Let them, therefore, be hereafter known as Illinois troops. Gov. Yates has as much right to interpose in behalf of Illinois as has Gov. Dennison for Ohio.

POOR OLD SAM!

The Richmond *Examiner* has a letter said to be from Sam Houston, in which his entire concurrence with the rebel movement is avowed. We need not print it as it is but a rehash of the delusive arguments by which others have more ingeniously defended the treason that he approves. But we see in it a bit of secret history, which, if true as the General states it, will interest our readers. He says:

> Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had it in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but this I rejected, and in return for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government, that I wanted no money—I desired no office, and wished for no troops; but if Mr. Lincoln was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he would evacuate Forts Pickens and Sumter, recall all the Federal Troops from Texas, and not take the counsel of such men as Gen. Scott, or his Administration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, when my message was reported to Mr. Lincoln, by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not believe that his agent had been faithful in the discharge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the South.

This is probably true, or so much of it at least as conveys the intimation that in the beginning of the war, the President and his advisers had resolved to aid Governor Houston if assured of his loyalty. Happy would it have been for the old man had he accepted the proposition made to him and died without having stained his name with treason against the land of his birth.

SOUTHERN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The tribulations of the South over the doings of the rebel postal arrangements, are amusing. Forgetting that the Federal Government, ever since its organization, has met all the deficiences of revenue in the Post Office Department—deficiencies which they ought to know were caused by lack of revenue in the slave States—the journals of Secessia are pitching into their Postmaster General with fierce temper and acrimonious language, because the transmission of mail matter is not as cheap and as certain as when Uncle Sam used to foot the bills. They will learn at length that they are only at the beginning of their vexations.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention of the 6th District, at Springfield, on Wednesday, nominated Hon. Murray McConnell, of Jacksonville, for the seat made vacant by Gen. John A. McClernand. The resolutions are patriotic "up to the hub," and the old wheel-horse of the Democracy, now thoroughly disentangled from party traces, will walk over the course without stopping to inquire whether there is a competitor on the track.

Thornton, the Democratic party candidate, having declined, the convention that nominated him is called to re-assemble on Thursday, the 24th. It is not of the slightest consequence what they do, if they do anything. It is enough to know that Mr. McConnell comes fully up to the war standard of a patriot, and that he is a man already well known and popular among the masses.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.—A so-called "Union Convention" was held at Rock Island on the 12th, called by hucksters of both parties who aimed to forestall the wishes of the people. The proceedings are denounced both by the Moline *Independent* and the Rock Island *Register*, and another Union Convention will be held, in which the people will have something to say. The ticket nominated on the 12th is as follows:

County Judge—J. B. Danforth, Sr.
Clerk—Joseph Conet.
Treasurer—E. H. Johnson.
Surveyor—C. H. Stoddard.
School Commissioner—H. C. Connelly.

Death of a Brave Soldier.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At a meeting of the Adelphi Society of Knox College, October 16th, 1861, the following resolutions were adopted, which I am requested to forward to you for publication:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His all wise providence, to take away our Brother, G. G. Foster, who bravely sacrificed himself in defence of his country and his country's rights:

Resolved, That we would hereby express our high admiration of his character as a citizen, a christian, and a soldier; our love for him as a fellow student and a member of our society, and our deep sorrow at his early death. We shall ever fondly cherish his memory as a school-mate and a brother, and every American citizen will gratefully remember him as a patriot and a martyr for our Liberties and homes.

Resolved, That we offer our heart-felt sympathy to his bereaved relatives; and may it lighten their affliction to remember that he died in a holy cause, to which he had cheerfully devoted himself; and that he passed away rejoicing in the christian's hope, and is now enjoying the christian's reward, and while with aching and sorrowful hearts we grieve at his loss, may we acknowledge the calamity as sent from Heaven.

Resolved, That the Society Hall shall be draped in mourning, and the usual badge of mourning be worn for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the Salisbury papers and in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL,
B. P. MARSH,
L. A. OSTRANDER,
Committee.

J. TOMPKINS, Cor. Secy., Adelphi.
Adelphi Hall, Knox College, Oct. 16, 1861.

Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

Illinois, we believe, has furnished more cavalry than any State in the Union, having already ten regiments actually in the field, or nearly full. They are all fine bodies of men and would do credit to any army. The Seventh regiment, Col. Wm. P. Kellogg, is now full, and daily expecting marching orders, and will compare favorably with any regiment yet sent forth to the field.

Col. Kellogg is now United States District Judge in Nebraska, and has not yet joined his regiment, but is now looked for every day, and will probably arrive before the close of the week. The Lieut. Col. Edward Prince of Quincy, has established a State-wide reputation as a cavalry officer. He came here comparatively unknown, and was appointed by Gov. Yates, drill master at Camp Butler, where he instructed the officers of the Second cavalry regiment, and afterwards received his appointment as Lieut. Colonel of the Seventh, which he has commanded ever since, and has so perfected it in drill that it is already surpassed by few or none of our volunteer regiments. His camp is laid off in the most approved manner, and all its arrangements show the presence of experience and discipline.

The 1st Major, Hall, of Shelbyville, served through the Mexican war, with great credit. He was, at the time of his appointment, Capt. of Company B, of the 14th Illinois. Jonas Rawalt, of Fulton county, is 2d Major.

The regiment has the finest set of horses we have ever seen together, their appraisal averaging about $127 each. The whole number of men now enlisted is 1,018, of horses, 976.

FROM QUINCY.

Matters and Things in General.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 17, 1861.

All of a sudden, without noise or confusion, without even a telegraphic announcement, without a puff from anybody, a new "Brigadier General Commanding," turns up in Northeast Missouri. It is astonishing how easy they are manufactured in these days. This one we never heard of before here—I never did, at any rate; and yet it seems from some accounts that he is "the very man for the crisis." His name is Adams—Henry P. Adams—and he lives at Canton. A writer in the *Whig* of Tuesday evening goes into quite an extended glorification of him. He says that he has "every reason to believe that the appointment of Gen. Adams will prove a most satisfactory and popular one, for he is no *politician*, but a gentleman in every sense of the word, and has had eight years of military experience. He looks every inch a soldier, and when opportunity offers, I am confident that he will prove himself to be such in every particular. His energy knows no bounds, and his talents are as versatile as his energy is indomitable. He is, in common parlance, a 'railroad man,' and in more senses than one. As a civil engineer he has few equals, and I doubt if any superiors." Altogether I consider this a "first rate notice," and as a public man is always supposed to be aided by being properly brought before the public, I think the new General ought to thank his eulogist, as well as the *Whig* and the TRIBUNE, including his "most obedient," for thus setting forth his merits to the world at the commencement of his career.

Gen. Adams intends, among other things, to discountenance the business of arresting rebels on suspicion and then letting them go on taking the oath. He will arrest when proof is first presented, and then will hold the chivalry for trial. The General is right in this—to a certain extent at least. All sensible and practical men know that swearing rebels is a farce, or worse—is a mockery. In an emergency like that through which our nation is passing, I do not think it best to be over particular about arresting men who give no clear proof of their Unionism. I think it fair to reverse the peace rule, of treating them as innocent until proved guilty. It is easy enough for them to show their loyalty if they feel any such sentiment, and if they have not done or do not do something openly for the cause, it is perfectly logical and natural to conclude that they are "secesh." If Gen. Adams puts confidence in all the Missourians who do not appear to participate in rebellion, he will not be apt to accomplish much, though perhaps as much as he would by swearing suspected persons and then discharging them to sneer at his gullibility, and to curse him for his petty punishment. And if the Government at Washington is capable of learning anything by experience, it also will abandon this silly mode of making proselytes to the Union cause.

Mart. Green, the rebel brigand, it is said has been seriously wounded. The news came to Canton in a private letter. Price, it appears, had ordered Green back to his old haunts, but on the way he fell in with a party of Federals who routed his command, cut it up, shattered Mart's arm, and made a deposit of five buckshot in his good-for-nothing body. I doubt the story—it is too good. Such vagabonds as he do not often expose themselves to danger, bold as they may be in seducing others to ruin. If Gen. Adams fails to make the rebels afraid of him I look to hear of Green's return speedily. His men are not of the kind to follow Price into Arkansas and stay there, or even to go to the far South. They prefer to bushwhack about their old stamping grounds where the thunder of real war, of sieges and great battles, is not likely to come. Guerrilla warfare thus far has kept our troops in Missouri so well employed as to spoil all the plans for an expedition to the South. They can keep it up a good while yet if they will.

The ladies of Quincy are making themselves known abroad, I see, by the earnestness of their efforts to help along the good Union cause. We know all about it here, and would not countenance saying much about it had it not already got out. There are two societies here managed exclusively by ladies, and they are doing a great deal of good. The original or "parent society" was "the Needle Pickets," instituted some months ago—I think as early as May or June. The general plan embraces weekly contributions to procure needed articles for the soldiers—such little necessaries as the Government does not or will not procure, or fails to do in time, such as stockings, needle-books, shirts, lint, bandages and hospital fixtures. We have an excellent Brigade Hospital here, and nearly all the work done for it in the way of fixtures was prepared by the ladies; and up to a very recent date, the Government had not paid a cent for anything connected with it. Much of the work they give out to needy families of volunteers. But the society has had its own little troubles, the will of woman being famous for its disinclination to bend—except when properly managed. A few weeks after the organization, and while under full headway in patriotic labor, some jealousy or want of confidence in the officers was manifested. The latter *talked* of resigning, but not happening to do it in time, the first they knew, in defiance of Jefferson's Manual, a full new set was elected. This brought things to a sudden focus, and there was at once a "secession;" the officials and their friends going out and organizing a new society known as the "Sisters of the Good Samaritan." There was of course a little—just a little—rivalry. One party was headed by Mrs. Cox, and the other by Mrs. Fox—not quite "Box and Cox," but near enough for the rhyme. There has been some estrangement of feeling, in consequence of this rupture, and you may perhaps have noticed that in the accounts which have gone abroad in letters from the members, no mention is ever made of the other society! One letter appeared a while ago in Buffalo from a leading "Samaritan," describing the Society's operations, but it had "nary a word" about the "Pickets." Lately, the latter had a notice in the *New Covenant*, but "sister" was not hinted at. Nevertheless I feel bound to say that the poor soldiers have fared better under the care of two societies than one. Each has tried to out-do the other in good works, and both have succeeded—at times. Each is doing a grand, good and noble work, and are making many hearts glad, both in and out of the army. They furnish employment to many needy females, they contribute liberally—ten cents a week or more—besides all their care and labor. They give festivals, and thus surely bring in the careless men to feel the luxury of giving almost without their knowing it. Auxiliary societies are being organized in the adjoining towns, and other towns and cities might do well to imitate their example in usefulness.

TIMILEON.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition.

The Halifax *Journal* gives the following particulars of the cruise and arrival of the Hayes Arctic Expedition:—

Up to the time of their arrival at this port the party had been for over twelve months without receiving news from home, excepting however a solitary English newspaper obtained at Upernavic, which contained President Lincoln's proclamation for an extra session of Congress. It may be readily imagined how eager were officers and crew to possess themselves of newspapers containing news from home. Since their departure the storm cloud, then a mere speck on the political horizon, has spread over the whole heavens, and plunged the country into the horrors of civil war. Events have followed one after the other in quick succession, and to these Arctic voyagers it must seem as if the occurrences of an ordinary lifetime had been compressed into the few months of their absence.

The "United States" sailed from Boston in July, 1860. She reached Upernavic after a short passage, and proceeded from there to Smith's Straits, where she remained until July, 1861.

On the 14th of April, however, a party left the vessel, consisting of thirteen men and sixteen dogs, with boats on sledges. The leader of this dog-team is now on board the United States, and is a fine specimen of the species. The party reached latitude 79 in the Middle Smith's Straits, and here the party divided—Dr. Hayes and three went as far as latitude 81° 35 minutes, west side of Kennedy Channel, and were there obliged to put back—their provisions being exhausted. Dr. Hayes reached his vessel on the 27th of May. On the 13th of July, 1861, they proceeded to Littleton Island, where the vessel remained until the 27th. Sailing from thence in a northerly direction they were met by immense packs of ice, which the vessel could not penetrate. She then made for Cape Isabella, on the west side of Smith's Straits, which was safely reached. Boat parties were sent out from here to explore, but the ice was so solid that no chance was found for proceeding. The "United States" next came to an anchor at the Esquimaux settlement of Natlik, Northumberland Island, on the coast of Greenland.

After surveying Whale Sound the vessel sailed for Upernavic, on the voyage home, arriving there on the 15th August, 1861, after passing through 150 miles of field ice in Melville Bay. She sailed from thence for Discos Island, and on the 17th September left for New York. From Sept. 24 to Oct. 7 the United States experienced very heavy gales, and sustained some slight injury to her sails and gear. She put in here for repairs, and will probably remain until Monday next.

August Sontag, the astronomer, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last expedition, and was at one time connected with the U. S. Coast Survey, was frozen to death in his sledge while out exploring, accompanied by a single Esquimaux. The body was recovered and interred at Port Folke, near Cape Alexander.

The carpenter, Gibson Caruthers, died during the voyage. These are the only deaths out of the crew of sixteen persons which left Boston. The party was unusually free from sickness.

Six men belonging to the wrecked whale ship St. Andrew, of Aberdeen, joined the United States at Disco, making the crew twenty in number.

Hans, an Esquimaux, on whom Dr. Kane placed great dependence, who is frequently mentioned in Dr. Kane's book, and who deserted that expedition while in the ice in the far North, was found at Cape York by the crew of the United States, and returned in the vessel to Upernavic, from whence he had started with Dr. Kane.

The expedition went as far north as 81 deg. and 35 min.; a latitude which is said to have been before reached only by Perry in 1827-8. On the coldest day experienced, the thermometer was down to 68 deg. below zero.

The vessel was provisioned for two years, and her returning now, without having had any serious disasters, inclines us to the belief that the party has made some important discoveries which they are not desirous of communicating here. If so it will be laid before the public ere long.

THE NEW BANK BILL.

AN ACT to establish a General System of Banking upon a Specie Basis, in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That there shall be and there is hereby established a bank, with so many branches as shall be organized under this charter, to be known and styled "The Union Bank of Illinois," which shall continue as such for the term of twenty five years, from the date of its organization, and for such longer period thereafter as shall be necessary promptly to close its business, as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. That S. Staats Taylor, Maurice B. Brown, James Mix, Thomas A. Marshall, J. Young Scammon, Robert Smith, Zadoc Casey, Francis A. Hoffman, Theron D. Brewster, William Brown of Jacksonville, James W. Singleton, Lewis Howell and Thomas J. Turner are hereby appointed commissioners, who, before entering upon their duties, shall take an oath diligently, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties assigned them by this act. They shall keep a true record of all their proceedings; which, together with all the books and papers pertaining thereto, they shall deliver to the board of directors of said bank, when the same is organized.

§ 3. Said commissioners shall meet at the city of Springfield, within ninety days after the ratification of this act by the people; and if any of their number shall refuse to serve, shall die or resign, they shall fill such vacancy or vacancies by the appointment of some suitable persons thereto; and they, or a majority of them, are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to divide the State into not less than ten nor more than thirty bank districts, and to locate one branch of said bank in each of said districts, at such place as they shall designate: *Provided*, said districts shall be made as equal as practicable, having reference to the population and business of the State; and they shall appoint two sub-commissioners for each of said districts, who shall be residents therein, to receive subscriptions of stock and perform such other duties as may be required by this act. If said commissioners do not make the whole number of districts authorized by this act the board of directors of the bank may, at any time after being organized, lay off, from time to time, additional districts, and locate branches therein: *Provided*, that the whole number established shall not exceed the number herein authorized.

§ 4. Should any of the branches herein established fail to organize, as herein contemplated, it shall be the duty of the directors of the bank, once in each year thereafter, if required by any number of citizens, resident in such district, who will be responsible for the expense, to open books of subscription within such districts, and locate and organize a branch therein, at such place as they may select, if the amount of stock herein required shall be taken and paid for under the provisions of this act.

§ 5. The said bank shall keep an office at the city of Springfield; and the directors thereof shall meet and hold their sessions at least once in three months. It shall be a body corporate and politic, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity having jurisdiction, and to transact all other lawful business herein permitted them to do; and shall have power, by and through her branches, and not otherwise, to loan money, buy, sell and negotiate bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes and other evidences of debt; to discount, on banking principles and usages, bills of exchange, post notes, promissory notes, and other negotiable paper or obligations for the payment of money; to receive deposits, to buy and sell gold, silver, bullion and foreign coins: to draw, issue and put in circulation bills, notes, post notes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, payable to order or bearer, and not otherwise; and all such notes and bills put in circulation as money, except post notes and bills of exchange, shall be made payable on demand; to make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure; to make such by-laws as they may choose, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of this State; and to exercise such other incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business.

§ 6. The real estate which it shall be lawful for said bank to purchase, hold and convey, shall be: First, such as shall be required for its immediate accommodation in the convenient transaction of its business; or, second, such as shall have been mortgaged to it, in good faith, by way of security for stock, loans previously contracted or for moneys due; or, third, such as shall have been conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings; or, fourth, such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments, decrees or mortgages, rendered, obtained or made for such debts; and the said bank shall not purchase, hold or convey real estate in any other case or for any other purpose; and all such real estate, not absolutely necessary for the convenient discharge of its business, shall be offered at least once a year at public sale, describing the property to be sold in at least one newspaper in the district where said bank is situate, and posting three written notices in the most public places in the town where the bank is located, and shall be sold, if the same will bring the amount of the debt, interest and costs, for which the same may have been bought, received or taken by the bank, and which shall remain after deducting all profits received therefrom. If such real estate cannot be sold at the rates and in the manner prescribed, after being so offered for two consecutive years, then such bank shall be authorized to sell, dispose of and convey the same at private sale, on the best terms it may be able to obtain therefor.

§ 7. All conveyances of real estate shall be signed by the president of the bank, under the seal of said bank.

§ 8. The said bank shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment, in gold or silver, of any of its notes, bills, or obligations, due or payable, nor of any moneys received upon deposit; and if said bank at any time refuse or neglect to pay any bill, note or obligation issued by such bank, if demanded within the usual banking hours, at the proper branch where the same is payable, according to the contract, promise or undertaking therein expressed, or shall neglect or refuse to pay, on demand, as aforesaid, any moneys received on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of any such bill, note or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand or receive such money, as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest, on their said demands, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, from the time of such demand, as aforesaid; and any branch so failing to meet its engagements may be closed as in case of insolvency, as specified in section thirty-five.

§ 9. The said bank, and each and every branch thereof, shall mutually be responsible for all the debts, notes and engagements of each other; and the stockholders of each and every branch shall be held and bound to an amount over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all the debts and liabilities of said bank or any of her branches. Such liability shall continue upon all stockholders for all debts and engagements made during the time they hold such stock, notwithstanding the transfer of the same, for the period of six months after such transfer.

§ 10. All suits or actions against said bank, on any contract or engagement made or liability incurred by the board of directors of the bank, or on any contract or engagement made or liability incurred by the board of directors of any branch, or any bank bill or note, shall be brought against "The Union Bank of Illinois."

§ 11. The process in such case shall be a summons, and shall be served on the president of the bank, in all cases where the contract, engagement or liability sued for shall have been made by the board of directors of said bank; and in all cases where the contract, engagement or liability sued on, has been made or incurred by a branch, the process shall be served on the president of such branch; and so, also, where the suit shall be brought on any bank bill or note, the process shall be served on the president of the branch at which such bill or note shall have been made payable; or, in all such cases, a copy of the process may be left at the banking house or place of doing business of the bank, or of the proper branch, as the case may be, during the usual hours of business, which shall be good service.

§ 12. It is hereby made the duty of the President or any other officer of any branch knowing of any such service, forthwith to notify the president and directors of the bank thereof. In all suits brought against said bank on any note, engagement or liability of any branch, such suit shall be brought in the county where such branch may be situate; and all suits brought against the bank on any note, engagement or liability of the bank, shall be brought in the county of Sangamon.

§ 13. Said bank shall be entitled to charge and receive, for moneys loaned, any rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and to discount according to bank usages; and, in computation of time, thirty days shall be a month, and twelve months a year; but it shall not, directly nor indirectly, place any money in the hands of any broker or any person, to be loaned to others, or charge, take or receive any interest, compensation or benefit whatever, from any loan made by any other person or party, whether such loan be made from its own funds or otherwise.

§ 14. The profits arising, after paying expenses and reservation for a contingent fund, shall be divided among the stockholders, according to the amount of stock owned and paid in by each; and in making this calculation and division of profits, each branch shall be independent of the others, and its own profits be divided among its own stockholders.

§ 15. The capital stock of said bank shall be personal property, and for so much thereof as is actually paid in and existing at the time of levying the tax undiminished (except so much or such parts thereof as is or may be invested in other stock or property which is taxed) said bank, and not its stockholders, shall be taxed; and the rate of taxation shall be the same as that required to be levied on all other taxable property by the revenue laws of the State of Illinois.

§ 16. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Canal Trustee, Judge of the Supreme Court or of any inferior court, Member of General Assembly, or any person holding an office or appointment under the authority of the General Government, shall not, while in such office, hold the office of president, director or cashier of any branch; nor shall any president, cashier or director of any branch at the same time hold the office of president or director of any other branch.

§ 17. The notes issued by said bank shall be signed by the president of the bank, and shall be made payable at the branch which shall issue the same, and shall be signed by the cashier of such branch.

§ 18. It shall not be lawful for such bank at any time to use or employ any part of its capital stock or other funds, in the buying or selling of goods, wares or merchandise, or in any other business or dealing than is by this act authorized and permitted.

§ 19. It shall be lawful for said bank to receive, on deposit, except as above prohibited, moneys, bullion, plate, and other articles of value, of small bulk, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the parties.

§ 20. It shall not be lawful for the directors of the said bank to locate any other branch or branches of said bank than as herein authorized.

§ 21. The capital stock of said bank may be increased, by individual subscriptions, at any one or more branches, by and with the assent and concurrence of the directors of the bank.

§ 22. The General Assembly may at any time appoint an agent to examine the state and condition of said bank and each and every branch thereof, who shall have the same power and rights as the examiners appointed by the directors of the bank; and when any agent as aforesaid shall find and report, or the Governor of the State shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for the Legislature to direct the Governor to order a writ of *quo warranto*, to be sued out of the Sangamon circuit court, in vacation, in the name of the people, which shall be executed upon the president of the bank for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court, calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited. And it shall be lawful for the said court, upon return of said *quo warranto*, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation; and if such violation be made to appear, and it is not remedied immediately, then to pronounce and adjudge the said charter as forfeited and annulled. And every issue of fact which shall arise in such proceeding, and may be joined between the State and corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts. And the final judgment of the court aforesaid shall be examinable in the Supreme Court of the State, and may there be reversed or affirmed, according to the usage of law. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to employ counsel in behalf of the State, to prosecute such writ of *quo warranto*.

§ 23. That a general meeting of the stockholders of each branch shall be held annually, at such time as the directors of the bank shall direct—at which time elections for directors shall take place; to which meeting the directors of the preceding year shall exhibit an exact and particular statement of the state, condition and affairs of said branch; and general meetings of the stockholders may be held at any other time, when ordered by the board of directors of the branch.

§ 24. Certificates of stock shall be issued to stockholders, signed by the president and cashier of the proper branch, and may be transferred on the books of the branch, to be kept for that purpose, and not otherwise; in which case the old certificates shall be surrendered and cancelled, and new ones issued.

§ 25. Stock shall be considered as personal property, and may be sold on execution and transferred on the books of the branch by the officer selling the same, but in all cases be subject to a lien, in favor of the bank, for all debts *bona fide* due, or then owing and to become due to the same, from the owner.

§ 26. After the first election, no stockholder who shall not have held his stock, for which he votes, for three calendar months previous to the day of the election, shall be entitled to vote; and the number of votes to which stockholders shall be entitled, in voting for directors, shall be in the proportion following—that is to say: for each and every share not exceeding fifty, one vote; for every five shares over fifty and up to one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares over one hundred, one vote. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy, but stockholders who are not residents of the United States shall not be entitled to vote their stock.

§ 27. No president, cashier, clerk or teller of said bank, or any branch thereof, shall be permitted to vote, at any election for directors, as the attorney, agent or proxy of any stockholder. No president, cashier or director of the bank, or president or cashier of either of the branches, shall, during the term of his office, be eligible to a seat in either branch of the General Assembly of this State.

§ 28. There shall be a board of directors of the bank, which shall be styled "The Board of Directors of the Union Bank of Illinois." Said board shall annually, after its organization, elect one of its members president, at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws, who shall hold his office one year, or until his successor is elected and qualified. It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings of the board, to call special meetings thereof when he shall deem it necessary, and to transact all other business appertaining to his office, or required by this act or by-laws of said bank. He shall receive an annual salary, to be allowed by the directors of said bank, not less than one thousand nor more than four thousand dollars, payable quarterly.

§ 29. The board of directors of the bank shall have power to appoint a cashier and such other inferior officers and agents as may be necessary to carry on their business; to fix their term of office and compensation, and receive such bond and security from them as they may, from time to time, deem expedient.

§ 30. The directors of the bank shall have power to limit and control the amount of discounts and loans of the branches, after they shall amount to double the amount of the capital stock paid in; to settle and adjust the accounts and balances between them; and, for good cause, may suspend the operations of the same; but they shall, in no case, withdraw any part of the capital stock of any branch, or any part of its local funds, without the consent of the board of directors of such branch, to be used in any other branches, except in cases requiring such branch to be closed, as herein provided for; and they shall have power to make and prescribe all necessary by-laws to carry the power herein conferred into effect.

§ 31. They shall have power to appoint one or more of their number to visit and inspect the condition and affairs of each branch, when and as often as to them shall seem necessary; and it shall be their duty to make such examination at least once in six months, and, also, at any other time, when thereto required by the directors of any branch. No directors shall be appointed by the bank to examine, visit or inspect the condition and affairs of any branch from which he has received his appointment.

§ 32. The person or persons so examining shall have power to examine, on oath or affirmation, (which they are hereby authorized to administer,) all of the officers, servants or agents of any branch, or any other person, in relation to the affairs and condition of such branch; and they shall have power to examine all the books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt of any branch—to compare the books, funds and property of said branch with their returns and statements made thereof—to ascertain the amount of money and available funds on hand; and generally to make every other inquiry and examination necessary to ascertain the actual condition of such branch.

§ 33. The board of directors of the bank shall have power to require of the board of directors of each branch, reports of their business and condition as often as shall be expedient, and not less than once each month.

§ 34. They shall have power, and they are hereby required, whenever they shall ascertain in any manner that any branch is insolvent, or is mismanaging its affairs, whereby the interest of the other branches is endangered, or that a branch hath violated any of the provisions of this act, or any other act binding upon them, or that any branch hath neglected or refused to comply with any legal order or direction of the board of directors of the bank, and it is hereby made the duty of said board forthwith to suspend the business of such branch, and the power of the branch directors over the same, and if the interest of the State or the safety of the other branches require it, close up the affairs and business of said branches entirely and to effect the same, they are hereby vested with power to appoint a receiver or receivers, who shall, under their direction and control, collect and receive the rights, credits and effects due such branch, and turn them into available funds, to settle, adjust and compound the same; to settle, adjust and pay off the debts due by such branch; and if any portion of the capital stock of such branch; or liabilities of stockholders therefor, shall be unpaid, to sue for and collect the same, as also all contributions required from stockholders under the provisions of the ninety-second section of this act, or so much as shall be necessary to meet the demands against such branch.

§ 35. That a copy of such order suspending or closing any branch, and appointing a receiver or receivers to take charge of the same, signed by the president and attested by the clerk of said board and seal of the bank, shall be sufficient to authorize said receiver to seize and take charge of the same; and all officers, stockholders, servants and agents of such branch shall be required to obey and submit to the same, and in default may be indicted for misdemeanor, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the jury trying the same; and any person fraudulently holding or concealing any of the property or effects of such branch from such receiver shall, upon conviction thereof, upon presentment or indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and confined at hard labor in the State prison for any term of time, not less than one year nor more than twenty years.

§ 36. It shall be the duty of the directors of the bank to provide for the payment of all the debts of a failing branch that shall remain due after all the property, real and personal, rights, credits and effects, and all the stock of such failing branch, and the contributions of its stockholders, shall have been first applied; and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to call on the other branches for their respective proportions, arranging the time of making such call, so that the whole amount of such debt shall be paid within one year after such failing branch shall have been suspended.

§ 37. And if it shall so happen that the property, stock, contributions, or effects of said failing branch shall not by that time have been turned into available means, the same shall be collected and distributed among the several branches, to meet the advances by them made to pay the debts of such failing branch.

§ 38. After payment of all demands against a failing branch, if any residue remains it shall be paid to the stockholders in due proportion.

§ 39. Any order of the board of directors to suspend or close a branch shall be carried by at least the votes of two-thirds of the members present at some meeting, to attend which all the members of the board shall have been notified; and the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, and the same recorded on the minutes of the board.

§ 40. The directors of the bank shall have power to regulate the manner of holding election for directors of the branches, and may, if necessary, change and fix the time of holding the same—of all which elections reasonable notice of time and place shall be given.

§ 41. And in case an election of directors shall not be had on the day when the same should have been held, the directors of the bank shall order a new election, and the directors for the time being shall continue to hold their offices until such election takes place and their successors are qualified.

§ 42. No failure on the part of the bank or branches to elect directors of the bank shall be considered as a dissolution of this corporation; but the directors for the time being shall continue to hold and exercise their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

§ 43. Said directors shall have power to regulate and control the dividends of profits, so that the capital stock shall never be diminished, and to create and keep up a surplus fund that shall never be less than one-sixteenth of the capital stock in each branch.

§ 44. In the calculation of the profits, previous to a dividend, interest then unpaid, although due or accrued on debts owing to any branch, shall not be included.

§ 45. Dividends of profits shall be declared semi-annually.

§ 46. Said board of directors shall have power to close any branch which, after the first year, shall not yield a profit of six per cent. per annum upon the capital actually paid in, and the same may be proceeded in as in case of insolvency, unless the discounts shall have been limited and controlled by the directors of the bank so as to prevent said stock from yielding such profit.

§ 47. They shall cause to be opened and kept by their clerks, accounts with each branch, showing the operations of each, and keeping constantly in view their business and condition, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of any stockholder, and of any person authorized by the Legislature to inspect the same.

§ 48. They shall also keep a record of all their proceedings, in which all their orders, votes and resolutions shall be entered, with the ayes and noes on all questions, which shall be open to like inspection.

§ 49. They shall apportion the salary of the president, and all other officers, agents and directors of the bank, and all other general expenses among the several branches, according to the amount of stock in each, and shall have power to demand and receive the same.

§ 50. It shall be the duty of the directors of the bank to keep and preserve the original books of the subscription of stock, and to cause to be returned to them from each branch, every six months, a statement of all transfers of stock made the preceding six months.

§ 51. They shall also procure and take charge of the plates on which the paper of said bank shall be printed, and shall cause a sufficient amount thereof to be printed, from time to time, as occasion may require.

§ 52. They shall deliver, on the order of the board of directors of each branch, an amount of such paper, not exceeding twice the amount of the capital actually paid in at such branch, except when more shall be wanted to replace that which may have been worn out, defaced, or lost—in which case, all so defaced shall be returned to said board of directors of the bank and destroyed. And they shall give no other nor greater amount for paper lost than they shall have good reason to believe is actually lost by circulation or otherwise.

§ 53. A majority of the directors, with the president, shall be necessary to constitute a board for the transaction of business; but in case of the absence or sickness of the president, his place may be supplied for the time being by any director chosen by the board.

§ 54. It shall be the duty of the board of directors, in the first week of each session of the Legislature, to make report to both houses of the General Assembly, of the affairs and business of said bank, and of each branch thereof, setting forth in regard to each: 1st, the amount of available funds on hand, designating each kind; 2d, the amount of notes discounted; 3d, the amount of bills of exchange; 4th, the amount and condition of the surplus fund; 5th, the amount of notes in circulation; 6th, the number of officers and servants, and the amount of compensation to each; 7th, the amount of rents paid, if any; 8th, the value of houses used for banking purposes; 9th, the value of other real estate, and whether the same has been regularly offered for sale, as by this act required; 10th, the amount of debts due to and from other banks; 11th, all such other matters as shall be required of them by the Legislature. A like report shall be furnished to the General Assembly by the board of directors of each branch. Such report, made by the board of directors of each branch, shall contain such statement of the condition of the same aforesaid, as the same is found on the third Saturday in November, in each year, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Such reports shall be verified by the oath of the president of said bank, and the president of each branch, respectively.

§ 55. The directors and all other officers and agents of the banks, and of each branch, shall severally, before they enter upon the duties of their office, make oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to discharge the duties of the same.

§ 56. The stockholders of each branch shall, by ballot, annually elect not less than five nor more than ten directors for each branch—the number to be settled by the directors of the bank; and the directors of the bank shall appoint two directors for each branch. Directors shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

§ 57. The said branch directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number to be president, and shall have power to appoint a cashier and such officers and agents as they may deem necessary, whose term of office and whose compensation, together with that of the president, shall be established by the directors. They shall also have power to fill all vacancies occurring in their own body, except in those appointed by the bank, which shall be filled by the directors of the bank.

§ 58. No director appointed by the directors of the bank shall be chosen more than twice in three years.

§ 62. No branch director, except the president, shall receive compensation for his services unless by vote of the stockholders.

§ 63. No person shall be elected a director of a branch, by the stockholders, who shall be in arrears to such branch, nor unless such person shall be a citizen of the State and a stockholder owning, in his own right, and not in trust, at least five shares in such branch; but in case there should not be a sufficient number of stockholders owning five shares, to constitute the directory, they may be elected out of those having the highest number of shares.

§ 64. If, during his term of office, any director shall become in arrears, or fail in business, remove from the State, or cease to own the requisite amount of stock, or otherwise become disqualified, it shall be the duty of the said board of directors, forthwith, to vacate his seat and appoint another in his place.

§ 65. No person shall be a director in more than one branch at the same time; nor shall two or more partners be at the same time directors of the same branch, or of the bank and a branch thereof; nor shall a director of any moneyed corporation, having power to discount and receive deposits, be a director of any branch.

§ 66. The board of directors of each branch shall have power to require such security from their officers and agents, for the performance of their duties, as they may deem necessary.

§ 67. It shall be their duty to make report of their business and condition of their branch to the board of directors of the bank, once in each month, and oftener, if thereto required by said board, setting forth all the particulars required in their reports to the Legislature, and shall also send copies of their monthly reports to each branch.

§ 68. The board of directors of each branch shall keep a book or books, in which shall be entered and faithfully recorded a journal of their proceedings; which book shall be open to the inspection of all the stockholders, at all regular meetings of the same, and also open to the inspection of any three stockholders, holding together, in their own right, twenty shares of the stock, on application by them made to the president or cashier.

§ 69. All elections, by the several boards of directors, shall be *viva voce*, and recorded.

§ 70. The directors of each branch shall have power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem needful, touching: *First*—The government of their respective branches, and the management and disposition of its stock, business, property, estate and effects. *Second*—The time, manner and terms upon which discounts and deposits shall be made and received in and by the same. *Third*—The duties and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed by the same. And, *Fourth*—All such matters as may appertain to the concern of said branch, subject to the control of the directors of the bank in the case and according to the powers herein given to the directors of said bank.

§ 71. In the management of their business the board of directors shall observe the following rules: *First*—No branch shall loan money on the security of its own stock. *Second*—No person shall be accommodated with a loan while in arrear for stock, for interest, or for loans had, either on his own account or as security for others, and then due, unless the sums so due be retained and first paid out of said loan. *Third*—In the renewal of notes the security shall never be lessened. *Fourth*—No director shall be allowed to borrow out of bank on any other than the usual banking terms. *Fifth*—The president, cashier and directors, for the time being, of any branch, or of the bank, shall not be permitted to indorse for each other; nor shall they vote on questions in which they are interested. *Sixth*—On all applications for loans, of five thousand dollars and upwards, a majority of said board of directors shall concur; and if such application is granted, the ayes and noes shall be entered in the minutes of the board. *Seventh*—No corporation, of any description, shall, at any one time, be permitted to be indebted, at one branch, in a greater sum than five thousand dollars, for moneys loaned, unless by permission of the board of directors of the bank. *Eighth*—It shall be the duty of the board of directors of each branch, as often as once in three months, to cause a strict examination to be made of the accounts of the cashiers and tellers, and a full and complete settlement thereof; and a full statement thereof shall be entered on the journal of the proceedings of said board. *Ninth*—No person shall be entitled to receive any dividend of profits on stock owned, while indebted to said bank for any debt or demand then due and payable, but the same shall be placed to his credit until such debt or demand is paid. *Tenth*—Five members shall be necessary to constitute a board for the transaction of business.

§ 72. Every officer, agent or clerk of said bank or branches, who shall, willfully or knowingly, subscribe or make false statements or false entries in the books of such bank, or any branch, or shall willfully and knowingly subscribe or exhibit false papers, with the intent to deceive any person authorized to examine or inquire as to the condition of said corporations, or shall wilfully or knowingly subscribe or make false reports, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subject to imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison, for such term of years as the jury trying the case may think proper, not less than one year; and likewise any commissioner or examiner, wilfully and knowingly subscribing or making any false reports, shall be deemed guilty of subject to like penalties.

§ 73. Any officer, agent, or clerk, employed in said bank, or any branch, who shall embezzle or appropriate the property or funds of said branch, with the intent to cheat and defraud the same, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished in like manner.

§ 74. No stocks shall be transferred by any stockholder when any debt is due, or is then owing and becoming due from such stockholder, but by the consent of the directors of the branch, and such stock books shall, at all reasonable times, during usual hours for transacting business, be kept open for the examination of any person having in his possession any note, bill or obligation on any branch, then due, and the payment of which shall be refused.

§ 75. That the president and directors of said bank may empower any of the branches, at their own expense, to open books for the transfer of their stock in any of the cities of the United States; and any such branch may authorize the transfer of any portion of its stock on said books; which books shall be kept open for public inspection, conformable to the provisions of twenty-fifth and seventy-third sections of this act; and such transfers shall be regularly certified to the banks.

§ 76. That any branch or branches shall be authorized to contract with such board and officers as the State may empower for the receipt and disbursement of any deposit of public funds by the State, and for the interest to be paid thereon, subject to the approval of the board of directors of the bank.

§ 77. The capital stock of said bank and branches shall be fixed by the commissioners heretofore appointed, and divided into shares of fifty dollars each. No branch shall be organized until capital stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed therefor; and the commissioners hereinbefore appointed, shall, after giving at least thirty days' notice, by publication in two or more newspapers in the city of Springfield, Illinois, and at least twenty days' more notice in two or more newspapers, published in each bank district, shall cause books to be opened by the sub-commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, for the subscription of the requisite amount of stock, at such places within the district aforesaid as shall have been designated for the location of branches; which books shall be kept open between the hours of nine and twelve a. m., on the day and at the place specified in such notice; and if the requisite amount of stock shall not be sooner subscribed, said books may be kept open between the same hours each day for the space of thirty days. But if more than the amount fixed for said capital stock shall be subscribed, the excess shall be reduced to the amount fixed, by striking off, first, the amount subscribed for by corporations; second, the amount subscribed for by non-residents of the State; and third, by reducing the amount of the largest subscriptions; and no subscription shall be reduced while any one for a larger sum shall be retained.

§ 78. If sufficient amount of stock shall be subscribed, by responsible persons, at any branch, it shall be the duty of the sub-commissioners to notify the commissioners thereof, who shall give notice to the subscribers of the time when the first payment on their stock shall be made; which notice shall be by publication in one or more newspapers published in the proper bank district, sixty days before such payment is to be made; and they shall also give notice, in like manner, that an election will be held, on the day succeeding that appointed for the payment of such installment, between the hours of ten a. m. and two o'clock p. m., at some specific place, at the point where such branch is to be located, for the election of five or more directors on the part of the stockholders of such branch. At such time and place the stockholders present shall appoint two suitable persons, who are not stockholders, to act as judges and one to act as clerk, who shall, after being duly sworn faithfully to perform their duties, receive the ballots for directors, and certify that those receiving a majority of the votes cast were duly elected; and the directors so elected shall constitute the board of directors of such branch, for the purposes of its organization, and until the board of directors of "The Union Bank of Illinois" shall be organized and appoint directors on the part of said board; and the directors so appointed shall then be added to such branch board.

§ 79. Said first installment shall be two dollars on each share of stock subscribed, and shall be paid to sub-commissioners by whom the books were opened; and who shall attend for that purpose; and in case of the failure of any subscriber to pay such first installment, the sub-commissioners shall strike his name from the books, and immediately re-open said books to receive subscriptions, to make up the deficiency, from any persons who will pay such installment. As soon as a branch is organized, said sub-commissioners shall pay over thereto all the money received from such sub-commissioners, and all books and papers appertaining thereto—which, with the returns of election for directors and the certificates thereof, shall be entered or copied into the record books containing the proceedings of the board of directors; which entries shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact therein stated. If any sub commissioner shall, from any cause, fail to perform any of the duties required of him, the same may be performed by any other person appointed by the commissioners to supply his place. The residue of said stock shall be paid in such installments as the board of directors of the proper branch shall require, from time to time.

§ 80. The board of directors of each branch shall meet, as soon as conveniently may be, after their election; and, after being duly sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and of the United States, and faithfully and honestly to perform the duties of their office, shall proceed to elect the proper officers of such branch, and also one of their number as a member of the board of directors of "The Union Bank of Illinois." And when not less than ten branches have thus organized, the members elected to the board of directors of the bank shall meet, at the city of Springfield, at such time as shall be agreed upon, and organize said board; and whenever, from time to time, members of said board shall be elected by the branches that may be subsequently organized, such members shall be admitted to their seat at said board.

§ 81. When not less than ten members of the board of directors of "The Union Bank of Illinois" shall meet, as aforesaid, and shall have been duly sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and faithfully and honestly perform the duties of their office, the commissioners shall deliver to them all the books, papers and property in their possession appertaining to said bank, together with a full report of all the proceedings in the premises; which report shall be entered on the record of said board, and when so entered such record shall be *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof. Said board shall proceed to elect their proper officers; and, when thus organized, said board shall cause a written statement of all the proceedings of the organization of the said bank, and of each branch to be made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State; which statement shall be accompanied by the affidavits of the president and cashier that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, said statement is correct, and that said bank and branches have been organized in good faith and with the intent to carry out the objects of its charter fairly and honestly. And thereupon the said bank shall be duly organized, for all the purposes contemplated by this act, except that it shall issue no bills or notes intended to circulate as currency to either of the branches, until the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be actually paid in as capital and held by said branch, when it may issue as provided in section fifty-five.

§ 82. The board of directors of "The Union Bank of Illinois" is authorized to increase the capital stock of any of the branches, by empowering them to receive additional subscription thereto, to such an amount as can be profitably employed; but the aggregate capital of the bank and all its branches shall not exceed ten millions of dollars.

§ 83. Should any subscriber for stock in any of the branches fail to make payment of the first or any subsequent installment, the party failing shall forfeit the first installment, to be recovered by said bank, in an action at law; and, in case of failure to pay any subsequent installment, the board of directors of the proper branch may sell and transfer any such share or shares of stock, at public auction, after ten days' notice, in writing, put up at the door of said branch bank, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all the dues of the failing party; and if the same amount be sold for sufficient to pay all the installments due, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the proper branch; and whenever any stockholder shall be indebted to any branch, and such branch shall hold a lien upon his stock, to secure such indebtedness, if, by reason of insolvency or other cause, he shall be unable to pay such indebtedness, such branch shall have power to purchase and hold so much of said stock as may be necessary to discharge such lien.

§ 84. The board of directors of "The Union Bank of Illinois" may, from time to time, authorize the several branches, or any of them, to extend their discounts to an amount, the average of which, for the fiscal year, shall not exceed two and a half times the capital stock actually paid in, and one-half their deposits—the power being still reserved, by the board of directors of the bank, to restrict the branches in their discounts, to twice the amount of capital actually paid in, at its discretion; and, in case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their individual capacity, in an action for debt against them or any of them, in any court competent to try the same, by any of the creditors of said bank or the bank itself, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution—any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt said bank, or the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, moneys or effects of the same, from being also liable for and chargeable with such excess. And any director or directors who may be absent when such excess is created or contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was created or contracted, shall, respectively, exonerate themselves from being so liable, by causing or requesting, in writing, at the time, his or their dissent to be entered on the minutes of the board, and by forthwith giving notice of his or their absence or dissent to the Governor of the State and to the stockholders, by giving notice thereof in some newspaper, published near said bank or branches.

§ 85. Every director not present at the meeting when such excess shall be created or contracted, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been concerned therein, if the same shall appear on the books of the board, and he remain a director for six months thereafter, and does not within that time give notice of the same, as required in the preceding section.

§ 86. The insolvency of said bank or any branch shall be deemed fraudulent, unless its affairs shall appear, upon investigation, to have been fairly and legally administered, and generally with the same care and diligence that agents receiving compensation for their services are bound by law to observe; and it shall be incumbent on the directors and stockholders of the bank or any branch, should the same become insolvent, to repel by proof the presumption of fraud.

§ 87. In case of the fraudulent insolvency of said bank or any branch, the president and directors of said bank or branch, respectively, by whose acts or omissions the insolvency was wholly or in part occasioned, and whether then in office or not, shall each be liable, in the first instance, to the creditors and stockholders of said bank or branches, or any or either of them, for his proportional share of their respective losses—the proportion to be ascertained by dividing the whole losses among the whole number of directors liable; and if any such president or director shall be unable, by reason of being insolvent, or for any other cause, to pay his proportional part of such loss, then the residue of such loss shall be borne and paid in equal parts by the remaining directors, liable as aforesaid, until the whole loss shall be reimbursed, or the whole property, rights, credits and effects of each of said directors shall have been exhausted towards the payment of such loss; but this section shall not be construed to diminish the liability of directors, as before declared.

§ 88. If the moneys remaining due to the creditors of said bank or any branch, whose insolvency shall be adjudged fraudulent, after distribution of its effects, and after the property, rights, credits and effects of the president and directors of such insolvent bank or branch shall have been exhausted, shall not be paid by the stockholders, the deficiency shall be made good by the stockholders of the branch becoming insolvent. The whole amount of deficiency shall be assessed on the whole number of shares of the capital stock of said branch, and the sum necessary to be paid on each share shall be ascertained; and each stockholder shall be liable for the sum assessed on the number of shares held by him, not exceeding the nominal amount of such shares, in addition to the sums paid, or which he may become liable to pay, on account of those shares; but, before such contribution shall be required or assessment made on any share where the whole stock has been paid, the installments unpaid on any shares shall be required to be paid up, and the estimates of the deficiency made accordingly.

§ 89. It shall not be lawful for the said bank, after the expiration of twenty-five years from its organization, to discount, loan money, or do any other banking business; and all the powers herein conferred shall cease, except those incidental and necessary to close up its business, for which purpose only its organization may be continued for any period of time, not more than three years thereafter.

§ 90. This act shall be taken and received, in all courts and by all judges, magistrates and other public persons, as a public act.

§ 91. All expense incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act shall be paid by said bank. The board of directors, when organized, shall make reasonable allowances for the services of the commissioners and other agents employed, and may require each branch to contribute a ratable proportion for the payment of all such expenses.

§ 92. At the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1861, at all the usual places of holding elections in this State, the question whether or not this act shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force, shall be submitted to the people; and if the same is approved by a majority of all the votes cast at said election, for and against the same, it shall go into effect and be in force from and after the date of said election; otherwise it shall not go into effect, or in any manner be in force.

§ 93. Every person voting at said election shall have the right to use a ticket or ballot, with the words written or printed thereon, "For the Banking Law on a Specie Basis," or "Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis;" which words shall indicate the vote of the elector for or against the approval of the act; and, upon canvassing and counting the votes, each clerk of the election shall carefully mark down the votes given upon said question, in separate columns, prepared for that purpose, headed, "For the Banking Law on a Specie Basis"—"Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis," and the judges or board of election shall, in the certificate required to be given of the result of said election, include the number of votes given for and against the banking law, as aforesaid.

§ 94. In making the abstract of votes given at said election, as required by the election laws, the clerks shall make separate abstracts of votes given under the provisions of this act; which shall be on one sheet—a copy of which, shall, without delay, be transmitted by mail, or other safe conveyance, to the office of the Secretary of State, indorsed upon by the clerk, "Abstract of votes for and against Banking Law on a Specie Basis," or in words clearly indicating the contents of the paper; and the abstracts so transmitted shall be opened, and the votes canvassed, in the time and manner, and by the officers, provided for in relation to the election of one judge of the supreme court and judges of the circuit courts. And if it should appear that a majority of the votes cast upon said question are for banking law on a specie basis, as aforesaid, or if it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast upon said question are against the banking law on a specie basis, the officers canvassing the votes, shall, under their hands, make a certificate of the facts, stating the number of votes given for and against said law, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him recorded and filed with this enrolled act; and the said certificate, or a copy thereof, certified by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated, and, upon making and filing thereof, the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three weeks in succession, in two newspapers published at the seat of government.

§ 95. And this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the making and filing of said certificate.

Approved February 20, 1861.

FROM KENTUCKY.

How the Rebels do It—What They Expect.

[Special Correspondence of Louisville Journal.]

CAMPBELL HOUSE,
LEBANON, KY., Oct. 16, 1861.

As I informed you by telegraph last evening, three men passed through Lebanon yesterday afternoon on their way to their homes from the Southern Confederacy. One of the party was an old gentleman who resides in Mercer county. He has two sons in the Confederate army, and had visited Buckner's headquarters to see them. He was accompanied on his return by two young men from Fayette county, who say that they had gone south to join the army, but, as they would not receive recruits for a shorter period than three years, they determined to return home. A highly respected citizen of this place conversed with the gentleman from Mercer county, and, having had an acquaintance of many years standing with him, knew what estimate to place upon the statements which he made. My informant does not hesitate to place full confidence in the reports which the traveler brings relative to the situation and motions of the rebel army.

He says that the divisions under Buckner, Polk, and Zollicoffer are combining, and that when the commands are finally joined, the grand army under Polk will embrace from thirty to forty thousand men, who are all armed and equipped. It is the policy of the rebels to draw out General Rousseau's forces as far as possible on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, and then, with their superior force, to flank Gen. Rousseau, cut off retreat, and then, with the Federal forces completely in their power, to make an easy conquest of Louisville.

The officers of the rebel army, he says, are regularly informed as to the movements of the Federal forces, familiar with their numbers, and posted as to their leading designs. The rebel spies are said to be cunning and active, employing means heretofore unheard of to acquaint themselves with the movements of the Federals. They pass our lines upon forged passes, and even obtain passes through the connivance and interference of persons of influence who are thought to be loyal. It is the custom of rebel horsemen to rip open their saddles, secrete their correspondence in them, sew them up again, and thus avert detection, even after being submitted to a rigid search. In some cases they secrete letters in the lining of their horses' bridles, and thus delude the Federal guards.

The old gentleman alluded to says that Roger Hanson is at Woodsonville, which is the nearest point towards Louisville on the Nashville road at which the rebels have any considerable force. They are making intrenchments and erecting batteries there, and will strongly oppose the Federal advances beyond Woodsonville. He says that on Sunday he saw twelve pieces of artillery there, which were being placed in position.

He was fully posted in reference to the skirmish between Col. Crittenden's pickets and those of the rebels at Bacon Creek, on Saturday last, mention of which has already been made in the *Journal*. John Morgan, of Lexington, headed the rebel forces, and it was he who dismounted from his horse and shot the Indiana Captain. Morgan passed through Lebanon about six weeks ago, with several wagon loads of linsey for the Confederate army. He had permits and passes from the Federal authorities, and letters from leading Union men. In this way professed Union men in our very midst have done more to aid the rebellion than those who have openly avowed their sympathies for the traitors.

The traveler spoke with a display of glee of the condition and numbers of the rebel army; of the perfect confidence which they felt in an early victory; and of the completeness of their armaments and general outfit. He saw a body of over two thousand Indians, who were specially equipped, each bearing a bowie-knife of almost fabulous proportions, in addition to the ordinary arms worn by the infantry.

Breckinridge in Virginia.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 7th.]

The escape of Hon. John C. Breckinridge from the Federals in Kentucky is no longer a rumor. His arrival in Virginia is fully confirmed. The Jeffersonville (Va.) *Times* of last Thursday says:

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, late Vice-President of the United States, candidate of the Southern Democracy at the last election for the Presidency of the United States, and at present United States Senator from Kentucky, arrived at this place on Sunday last, and remained a few hours in the village. On Monday, Hon. William Preston, late Minister to Spain, also arrived here; and learning that Mr. Breckinridge was only a few miles east of this place awaiting him, hurried on to overtake him. With these gentlemen were other distinguished Kentuckians, among them, as we are informed, two nephews of that "Old Dick Johnson, who killed Tecumseh."

These distinguished men were leaving home and friends to avoid arrest and imprisonment by the Lincoln authorities in Kentucky. They are not without military fame, and the day may come—perhaps it is not far distant—when, to the authors of their exile, they will return "as terrible as an army with banners." They were on their way to Nashville, Tennessee.

We learned that Mr. Breckinridge resigned his position as United States Senator before leaving Kentucky.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contracts for vessel building and repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a share of their patronage.
Office and Yard foot of Elrod street.
J. M. JONES.

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. Reapers' Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ... VALUE 94 CENTS.
Alton Bank. Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena. McLean County Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.
No. 2 ... VALUE 92 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois. Edgar County Bank.
Bank of Sparta. Union Bank.
No. 3 ... VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank. E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bk.
Mahaska Bank. [illegible]
No. 4 ... VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America. International Bank.
Bank of Indemnity. Illinois River Bank.
Pittsfield Bank. Ohio River Bank.
Pamet Bank. [illegible]
No. 5 ... VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank. Merchants Bank, Carmi.
Illinois Central Bank. Highland Bank.
No. 6 ... VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank. State Bank.
Fulton Bank. Patriotic Bank.
Illinois State Security B'k.
No. 7 ... VALUE 65 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 8 ... VALUE 56 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 9 ... VALUE 51 CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 10 ... VALUE 43 CENTS.
[illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT ... 98 CENTS.
UNCURRENT:
No. 1 ... 90 CENTS.
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers. Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 2 ... 85 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank. Monroe County Bank.
No. 3 ... 80 CENTS.
Bank of Albany. Bank of North America.
Bank of Oconto. Mercantile Bank.
Manitowoc County Bank. Oconto County Bank.
Reedsburgh Bank. State Stock Bank.
No. 4 ... 65 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac. Lake Shore Bank.
Chippewa Bank. Southern Bank.
Portage County Bank. Waupaca County Bank.
St. Croix River Bank. Waushara County Bank.
City Bank of Beaver Dam. Wood County Bank.
No. 5 ... 50 CENTS.
Arctic Bank. Bank of Appleton.
Osborn Bank. North Western Bank.
No. 6 ... 45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam. Clark County Bank.
Bank of Horicon. Hall & Bros. Bank.
Beloit Savings Bank. Mechanics' Bank.
Citizens' Bank. Tradesman's Bank.
Katanyan Bank. Winnebago County Bank.
We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Sonora Contract of Wright & Brother." P.S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.
REFERENCES:
NEW YORK: Henry Young, Esq. Moses Taylor, Esq. John J. Phelps, Esq. Amos R. Eno, Esq. Messrs. George Bliss & Co. Messrs. Cochran & Co. Messrs Watt, Dunning & Graham. Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co. William Mulligan, Esq. Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co.
PHILADELPHIA. Hon. William Strong.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Hon. John Woodruff. Hon A. A. Burnham.
NORTHAMPTON, MASS. Hon. J. P. Williston, Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq.
BOSTON. R. C. Hooper, Esq. Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co. Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co. Messrs. F. Skinner & Co. Messrs. Austin, Sumner & Co. Messrs. Standfield, Wentworth & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam.
HARTFORD, CONN. Messrs. Day, Owen & Co. Messrs Collins Brothers. John Olmsted, Esq. Thomas Smith, Esq. A. G. Hammond, Esq. Messrs. John Beach & Co. Hon. Mark Howard.
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NEW HAVEN, CONN. Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq. Wells Southworth, Esq. Amos Townsend, Esq. E. C. Herrick, Esq. Dr. N. B. Ives. Henry White, Esq. Wyllys Warner, Esq. Messrs. C. Cowles & Co. S. D. Pardee, Esq.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Henry L. Young, Esq.
MONTREAL. Messrs. Janes & [illegible].
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JACKSONVILLE, ILL. Rev. J. M. Sturtevant.
GALENA, ILL. Messrs. L. S. Felt & Co.
DUBUQUE, ILL. J. L. [illegible], Esq.
LA SALLE, ILL. John [illegible], Esq.

GRAIN BAGS
OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Figured Alapacas, Embroid'ed Repts
OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.
The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,
Shawls to Match,
BY EXPRESS:
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A Splendid variety.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
A CARD.
Having held for four years past personal relation with the Patent Office, discharging the duties of an EXAMINER, as a Member of the BOARD OF APPEALS, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, in the capacity of CHIEF CLERK, ACTING EXAMINER and EXAMINER [illegible], my appointment to the BOARD OF APPEALS, I beg to announce to them, and to Inventors generally, my resignation of office, and the resumption of professional business in this City.
I would also announce that I have formed a professional co-partnership with
ROBERT W. FENWICK, ESQ.
Who for fifteen years has been engaged in procuring Patents for Inventors, and by whom the Patent Agency was built up, and its business presented.
Instructions and Patent Laws furnished Inventors free of charge.
DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Attorney and Counsellor
Office northeast corner of 7th and F Streets, Opposite United States Patent Office.

Special Notices.
Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] and dangerous diseases, THAYER'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if applied in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest [illegible] with a hot flannel. This Ointment has been before the public over twenty years, and constantly increasing demand has established its reputation as a perfect Liniment in all cases where a soothing and healing remedy is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Bowels and Lungs, Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, Bruises and Sprains. Pamphlet with Agent, and around each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. HANSON'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a sure cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. HANSON & CO. (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that if taken in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills but by removing the morbid habit of the system, preventing the recurrence of the disease.
Fever and Ague,
though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful in itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such
Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture
is confidently recommended. For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. R. LANDON, General Agent, 70 State street.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. [illegible]
CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, being confined to my bed several weeks last winter, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.
NORMAN T. AYRES, 39 Franklin st., Boston.
Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.
For sale by J. B. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that ever restores the hair to its original color. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.
ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
E. F. PERRY, Proprietor—established 1858—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening classes commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $40. Send for Catalogue or Circulars. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of four thousand dollars cash to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and eight cents, that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for during and until the second day of October, A. D. [illegible], that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mutschlechner, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.
OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER.
ANDREW SCHALLER.
DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.
Chicago, August 1st, 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
99.......South Clark Street.......99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3494.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
By the Popular American Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of December next.
Price 40 C. at Retail.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.
Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.
FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps,
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street.....Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Lumber, &c.
LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I have on hand and for sale a full assortment of Seasoned LUMBER, and would invite their attention to the same.
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. [illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 86 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1.......VALUE 98 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.
No. 2.......VALUE 92 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, Edgar County Bank, Union Bank.
No. 3.......VALUE 85 CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank, Wabash Bank, E. I. Tinkham, & Co's Bk., Bank of Ashland.
No. 4.......VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Bank of Indemnity, Pittsfield Bank, Farmers' Bank, International Bank, Illinois River Bank, Ohio River Bank, United States Stock Bank.
No. 5.......VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Merchants' Bank, Carmi, Highland Bank.
No. 6.......VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois State Security B'k, Eagle Bank, Patriotic Bank.
No. 7.......VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bull's Head Bank, Kankakee Bank, Olympic Bank, State Stock Bank, Western Bank of Illinois, Wheat Growers' Bank, Warren County.
No. 8.......VALUE 58 CENTS.
Bank of Geneseo, Bank of Naperville, Bank of Albion, Mechanics' & Drovers' B'k, Rockford Bank, Hampden Bank, Bank of Aledo, Prairie State Bank, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, Garden State Bank, Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Metropolis, Toulon Bank, Franklin Bank, Shawneetown Bank, State Bank of Illinois, Grand Prairie Bank, Continental Bank, Railroad Bank, Exchange Bank, Bank of Carmi, Brooklyn, Pike County.
No. 9.......VALUE 51 CENTS.
Illinois Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Citizens Bank, Plowman's Bank, Illinois State Bank, National Bank, Bank of Benton, Southern Illinois, Corn Planters' Bank, Commercial Bank, Jersey County Bank, Lafayette, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Morgan County Bank, American Exchange Bank.
No. 10.......VALUE 48 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Bank of Aurora, Commonwealth, Quincy, Raleigh, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, N. H'n, Lancaster, New Market Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Frontier Bank, Bank of Pekin, Douglas Bank, Mississippi River Bank, Naraganset Bank, Bank of Bank, Reed's, Rock Island Bank, Union County Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT.......98 CENTS.
UNCURRENT:
No. 1.......70 CENTS.
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 2.......65 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank.
No. 3.......60 CENTS.
Bank of Albany, Bank of Oconto, Manitowoc County Bank, Sheboygan Bank, Bank of North America, Mercantile Bank, Oconto County Bank, Reedsburgh Bank, Oshkosh City Bank.
No. 4.......55 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Chippewa Bank, Columbian Bank, Pierce County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Bank of Beaver Dam, Lake Shore Bank, Southern Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Waukesha County Bank, Wood County Bank.
No. 5.......50 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Osborn Bank, Bank of Appleton, Bank of Appleton, North Western Bank.
No. 6.......45 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Bank of Horicon, Beloit Savings Bank, Citizens' Bank, Katanyan Bank, Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank, Sauk City Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay ...

☞ Parties remitting Uncurrent Money by United States Express ... WRIGHT & BROTHER.

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REFERENCES:
NEW YORK: Henry Young, Esq., Moses Taylor, Esq., John J. Phelps, Esq., Amos R. Eno, Esq., Messrs. George Bliss & Co., Messrs. Cochran & Co., Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham, Messrs. Reed, Taylor & Co., William Mulligan, Esq., Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co.
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Messrs. Reed & Chapman. QUINCY, ILL.: Messrs. L. & C. H. Bull. JOLIET, ILL.: W. C. Wood, Esq. LOCKPORT, ILL.: Hon. Jesse O. Norton. GALVA, ILL.: George Farr, Esq. WAUKEGAN, ILL.: E. L. Bouchard, Esq. ELGIN, ILL.: W. G. Hubbard, Esq. WAVERLY, ILL.: C. J. Salter, Esq. BURLINGTON, IOWA: J. G. Foote, Esq. DAVENPORT, IOWA: R. B. Hill, Esq. MUSCATINE, IOWA: Rev. A. B. Robbins. LOCKPORT, N. Y.: F. W. Sheffield, Esq. ST. PAUL, MINN.: H. L. Moss, Esq. LA CROSSE, WIS.: Charles Seymour, Esq. BELOIT, WIS.: T. L. Wright, Esq. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: E. D. Holton, Esq. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: Elias Smith, Esq., Rev. J. M. Sturtevant. GALENA, ILL.: Messrs. L. S. Felt & Co. AURORA, ILL.: J. L. Hanchett, Esq. LA SALLE, ILL.: John Hockgrell, Esq.

GRAIN BAGS
OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
AT THE Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157...South Water street, Chicago...157

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Figured Alpacas, Embroid'ed Repts, OTTOMAN VALOURS, &c.,
The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,
Shawls to Match.
BY EXPRESS:
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A Splendid variety.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 159 Lake St.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
A CARD.
Having held for four years past positions ... in the United States Patent Office ... I would also announce that I have formed a professional co-partnership with
ROBERT W. FENWICK, ESQ.,
... DR. WM. G. LAWRENCE ...

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For ... Price 25 cents.

COUGH AND CROUP.—At this season of the year ... Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. ... Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N.Y.

Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that if used in strict accordance with the directions, it rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills ... Fever and Ague, though not in itself dangerous, ... Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture is confidently recommended. For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 ... Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. REED, General Agent, 70 State street.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease ... CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston. ... HERMAN T. AYRES, 78 Franklin st., Boston. ... D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass. For sale by J. R. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago ... R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey ... Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, HUB DRUG STORE, No. 152 South Clark street. All orders strictly attended to. Address J. J. ..., Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. H. F. PERRY, President—established 1852 ... A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS ...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale ... business in the City of Chicago ... OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent ... J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he has opened a WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99......South Clark Street.........99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

IN PRESS.—The Singing School, a Part list of FESTIVAL CHIMES, By ... American Composer, ... WESLEY MARSH ... Price 40 C's Retail. ... H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. ... A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs ... REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE. ☞ Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps, &c. BEEBE'S SILK HATS. Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street,.....Chicago, Ill.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER!
... Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, ... HEAD & WILLIAMS.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class Securities At Low Rates. ... N. F. ... & CO., 28 Clark street, Sherman's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 122 Lake st.

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BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR, Exchange Bank Building, Corner of Lake and Clark Streets. A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

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BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.........Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

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ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated...........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 32 Clark Street........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 8th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY REASONABLE
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, the country at large, and himself, put up Artificial Dental work for the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate	$50 to	$80
Upper	25 to	45
Entire	Vul. Rubber	20 to 30
Upper		10 to 20
Entire	Silver	20 to 30
Upper		10 to 15
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates	1 to	10
His Beautiful Gold Fillings	1 to	10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he feels able and willing to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect guarantee his work in the same substantial and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities, MORE ROOM, and a desire to supply the wants of the West, prompts and justifies me in this course. Address or inquiries from a distance to my Post Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS CASH.
☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he is still found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Educational.

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D. GOODRICH, GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Corner of Clark and Monroe Streets, (Up Stairs,) SOUTH-WEST OF POST OFFICE. The subscriber offers his services as Agent to the public to transact any business as an Agent. Buying Lumber for persons or dealers in the country, or disposing of cargoes of Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts or Wood. Also, collecting Debts, buying Goods for country merchants or others or the selling of Country Produce, by the boat or car load. Any business sent to him will be promptly attended to at a reasonable commission. Address D. GOODRICH, Drawer 5771, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; D. R. Holt, Cashier of Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thos. W. Olcott, President Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.; W. Goodrich, Attorney at Law, 74 Wall street, N. Y.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. K. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

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LESTER & CO'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating Furnace, For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c. This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. ... Office No. 83 Lasalle street.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

OFFICIAL..........October 19th, 1861.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Andrews Charles mrs, Andrews L A miss, Anderson Edward mrs, Anderson Sarah mrs, Adams Ellen F mrs, Allen Lydia mrs, Allen Jane Ann mrs, Abbott Carrie E mrs, Atwood Eliza mrs, Ashton Mary Ann

B
Baily Emily mrs, Baker Mary miss, Baily Margaret miss, Barr L L mrs, Barnard Alice L miss, Barton Harriet P mrs, Baty ——— miss, Barney Sarah mrs, Barrus Julia miss, Benson Widow mrs, Beahen Mary, Beattie Susan miss, Beldam Naomi mrs, Bemis T K mrs, Benjamin Hattie miss, Bishop Emily mrs, Blatchford Emma mrs, Blodget Mary W, Birdsall J A J mrs, Boland Elizabeth miss, Barlow E S mrs, Boone Louise miss, Boyce Sarah miss, Booker Matilda miss, Bowen Nancy mrs, Breen Bridget, Broomwell Nellih B mrs, Bryant Lucy mrs, Broughton Sarah mrs, Bristol Harriet mrs, Bryan Mary E miss, Brooks Catharine mrs, Briggs Lucy D miss, Bradley Mary A miss, Butler Mary mrs, Butler A E miss, Butt Anney miss, Burnham Patrick mrs, Byrne Mary, Byrne James J mrs, Byrne Mary mrs, Bylngton Clara mrs, Byington S S mrs

C
Campbell Celia mrs, Cameron Mary mrs, Calkins Clara miss, Carroll John mrs, Cary Elizabeth Jane, Carl Julia mrs, Care Mary H mrs, Chase M W, Choate Hannable mrs, Chamberlain E F mrs, Claystone Henry mrs, Clinch Jane P mrs, Clark Mary A miss, Clark Cordelia mrs, Coats Caroline E mrs, Considine William mrs, Conley Margaret mrs, Cox E mrs, Cooper Hester Ann mrs, Connell Letitia mrs, Currier Maria, Colbee Eliza E mrs, Crawford Maria miss, Crofoot Benjamin mrs, Cullin Mathew mrs

D
Davis L G mrs, Davis Mary Jane mrs, Dayes Anna miss, Dana Caroline miss, David A J mrs, Davisson R mrs, Delle J mrs, Dalton Catharine, Delaney Julia, Dixon W mrs, Dickinson Judith T A mrs, Depuy Thomas E mrs, Deheg Maria miss, Deffenbaugh Lydia, Dewey Jerusha mrs, Doran Mary miss, Dow Cornelia H mrs, Downer Samuel A mrs, Dolen Margaret mrs, Donise Elizabeth miss, Douglass Abby mrs, Dynan Catharine mrs, Dunn Eveline mrs, Dunn Maria miss

E
Edwards Charlott miss, Ellsworth Annie L mrs, Endealy Fannie miss

F
Farrell Louisa mrs, Fallen Maggie, Farrell Margaret mrs, Farnam A S mrs, Fane Fanny C, Farnham J B mrs, Fagan Catharine miss, Fergus Mary miss, Frink Mary mrs, Fitts Nellie miss, Fitch Lizzie H mrs, Fifield Bessie miss, Fleming Peter mrs, Fort Kiltie miss, Foster ——— miss, Ford Henry mrs, Foster E miss, Foot Ellen miss, Frye Carrie miss, Frynan William mrs, Francis Mary miss, Freeman Fanny miss, Furgison N miss

G
Gannon M A miss, Garvin C miss, Gardner S mrs, Gay Maggie mrs, Geraughty Eliza mrs, Gilman Wm mrs, Goodale Louisa H mrs, Govier Robt mrs, Groose Elizabeth miss, Graham Flora miss, Green M P mrs, Grunendick Lizzie miss, Griffith Jennie miss

H
Haggett Emily mrs, Hammond Emily miss, Hamilton Mary S miss, Harrison Marthy mrs, Hannah Frank mrs, Hart Carrie E miss, Havde Catharine, Hause E miss, Hewett Geo mrs, Heacock K M mrs, Higgins E S mrs, Hilcoke P mrs, Holland Mary miss, Holt Ellen M, Horton Minnie mrs, Horton mrs, Hogan Margaret miss, Hogan Mary miss, Hotchkiss Chas mrs, Humphry Harriet mrs, Hutchinson Kate E mrs, Humphry E mrs, Hudson Mary Francis mrs, Humestone Martha mrs, Huper Mary mrs

I
Ives Minnie miss, Ives Mather S mrs

J
Jonson Thos H mrs, Jackson Lucretia mrs, Jordon Danl B mrs, Johnson Eliza L miss, Jonson Martha mrs, Johnson A M miss, Johnson Fanny mrs, Johnson Cheretton mrs

K
Keegan John mrs, Kenower mrs, Kelley Chas mrs, Kellogg Roseman mrs, King Thomas mrs, Killfoil Margaret mrs

L
Langor Alfred mrs, Larned L G mrs, Lalley Catharine mrs, Lamb Lyman mrs, Lathrop Kate mrs, Lamb Sarah mrs, Lawrence M miss, Lee Peter mrs, Lelnen Susan miss, Lewis Jenny miss, Livingston Horace mrs, Lennox Mary A mrs, Lewis Jane mrs, Lambard Emily mrs, Lumbard Amelia miss, Lyon Eliza mrs, Lynn Ann, Lurton Sarah mrs

M
Madigan Jane miss, Maloy Mary mrs, Maigne E G mrs, Massey Mary miss, Martin J M mrs, Maynard M miss, Mather Calista miss, Mathias Annie, Mason H mrs, Mesler Mary mrs, Mead D W mrs, Mitchell Frank mrs, Miller J R miss, Mix Elizabeth miss, Miller Mary mrs, Miller Sarah miss, Miller C S mrs, Miller M C Sarah mrs, Minchin Johanna miss, Moffett Kate miss, Monroe L Kate miss, Moffatt Kate mrs, Moser Louisa, Mott Kate miss, Moore M Elouisa miss, Moser Louisa miss, Moore J W mrs, Mott L Mary miss, Myers D Mary miss, Myers Mattie miss, Munch Henry mrs, Mowray W J mrs, McDonald Anne mrs, McCarthy Mary miss, McCroy Maria miss, McCrackin A M mrs, McCune mrs, McCulloch Isabella miss, McBride mrs, McCarthy F mrs, McFarland Cassie miss, McDonald mrs, Maguire Jane miss, McGuinness J Sarah mrs, McGrath Mary Anne, McKinnon J Anna mrs, McLoy Maryanne miss, McInnis R M miss, McKinnon J Anne mrs, McMahon Helen mrs, McMaster Mary mrs, McMahon Alice miss, McNelus Mary miss

N
Newton B J mrs, Nelson O N mrs, Neer Elizabeth mrs, Normine Mary miss, Nolan Kate miss, Northrup Zeruah mrs, Noble Elizabeth mrs

O
O'Brien Margarett, Onderdark M Martha miss, O'Connor miss, Osborne F H Agnus mrs, Olm C mrs, Omar B Thomas mrs, O'Neill M Mary miss, O'Connor M E miss, Onderkirk Howard mrs, Odell J A mrs, O'Neill Ellen miss, O'Hara Mortho miss, O'Dell Permilia miss

P
Paye miss, Parmalee F Jennie miss, Parish A mrs, Polmer J Sarah mrs, Phibbin Maria miss, Phelan Mary miss, Platt Susan miss, Patterson Celia mrs, Pierce Harlet mrs, Porter Jane Sarah miss, Powers Eliza miss, Polack S mrs, Powel Jane mrs, Porter Melinda mrs, Powers Eliza mrs, Pollack Rosa miss, Potter Anne mrs, Price Julia miss

Q
Quinn Edwd mrs

R
Ray Bridget, Reynolds Gertrude miss, Reese E Mary mrs, Reed E Lydia mrs, Retnour Anne Mary, Reding Anne Mary, Rice Robt mrs, Rider Emily mrs, Riker J A mrs, Rice Harvey mrs, Ridgeley Lottie, Robinson Eliza mrs, Roddin J Fannie mrs, Rogers Eugene mrs, Rhine Catherine mrs, Rosac Sarah mrs, Russell M C mrs, Ryan Mary miss, Ryan Anne Rachel mrs, Roberts D Mary miss, Russell Catherine miss

S
Smith E Kate miss, Smith R Anne miss, Smith A Harriet miss, Smith R Clarence mrs, Smith Clark mrs, Smith A Mary mrs, Schermerhorn Sarah mrs, Scott Andw mrs, Sears E Lucy mrs, Scanlon Johanna miss, Sherman Hattie mrs, Sharp Emma mrs, Sheppard John mrs, Shom Kate miss, Shanaughy Mary mrs, Shist A Emily mrs, Shied Winford mrs, Shafer E Mary mrs, Sibley Helen mrs, Skeer Lizzie miss, Sisgo mrs, Smart A Eliza mrs, Skeer Melissa mrs, Soper R Catherine mrs, Spencer B A miss, Sotherland B Adelind mrs, Spear V mrs, Stevens Susan miss, Stacey Sarah, Stiller E Alice miss, Stinson B E miss, Steuart M E mrs, Saintclair mrs, Stephens Frank mrs, Start F L mrs, Stupper W C mrs, Stone P J mrs, Saccot Rofus mrs, Sweeney Mary miss, Salton Helen miss, Sullivan Catherine miss

T
Taft Amanda C mrs, Tanner Lizzie miss, Talbut Emily, Talcott Mary H mrs, Tatter Jane mrs, Thayer G S mrs, Therby R A miss, Thompson Chas S mrs, Thomson Clarry Bell mrs, Tooby Margaret miss, Turner Jane miss, Trembie Sarah Ann mrs, Twohy Annie miss, Topliff J J mrs, Traner E E mrs

V
Vanleer Amelia W mrs, Vellicut Clara miss, Varner Kate mrs, Vanshank Henry D mrs

W
Walker Roxy mrs, Wallace Mary M miss, Warren Sylvia mrs, Watson Margaret mrs, Ward Edwd F mrs, Walsh Susan mrs, Wells George mrs, Webster Maria, Webber Melvina miss, Westgate Lucy A miss, Wells Jennie miss, Wells Sarah, Whitman Sarah A miss, Whipple Addie miss, Wheeler H H mrs, Wharton Martha, Williams Mary A, Williams M C mrs, Winant Mary mrs, Willsee S S mrs, Winton Martha mrs, Woodworth Josephine miss, Woodworth mrs, Wood M L mrs, Wright Lucy A miss

Y
Young Ellen mrs, Young Nathan J mrs

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

A
Anderson A J 2, Aldrich Alf S, Anderson & McHenry, Anderson P J, Armstrong R N, Antice Charlie, Allen C F, Allen Calvin H, Antis C H, Acheet Edwd E, Anderson R capt, Allen G H capt, Armstrong Ths, Allen T F, Annis Thos E, Anderson H O, Armstrong H B, Ayer H J, Atwood J S, Arnold J, Anderson Jno T, Anderson Jno S, Anderson W C capt, Andrews Wm F, Akerman W F 2, Aldrich Lovel, Adams Samuel

B
Barnum A, Beard Amos, Baxter Alpheus, Bergh A S capt, Brown Ben, Bostwick Olva N, Brandige Al, Bun O P, Braynard prof, Brown Chas O, Bruce Peter, Burtinshaw Chl, Brosso Peter, Butterfield Chas, Burke Patrick, Brown Chas, Boyington Dea, Bolls dr, Burke Danl, Broderick Rchd, Buckbee Edwd J, Burke Edmund, Brown E A, Burk R A, Byrnes Edwd, Byrne Edward, Byington S S, Borardin Francs, Bostwick Geo, Brown Thos H, Borse Geo, Barns Thos, Byrne Thos F, Bolcom H C, Byrns J O, Brayley J, Buel J B, Butler James, Bootsford J H, Borland Jas capt, Brewster J H, Brown John, Brennock John, Brackett Joshua, Brennan John, Brennick John, Bourke John, Buttman W L, Burch Warren, Browne Wm, Buckley Wm, Browne Samuel, Boyse M M, Bush Lorenzo, Brislon Michl, Barnes M D, Bradley Lewis A, Burnam Loris, Buch mr, Brown Lyman, Burt & Higgins, Bradley Alex, Bigelow Nelson, Ball Wm, Barrow Wm, Berry Joseph H, Beck John A, Bailey J, Bailey J capt, Beers Jacob, Baney James T, Bailey I B & bro, Blair James, Blake H M, Bartos T, Bettinger Geo M, Beardsley Geo, Barns Fred, Bignall S L 2, Blatherwick E G, Benson H S 2, Baker R H, Block Emil, Blatherwick E G, Bennett Danl G, Babcock Chas F, Barry Chas, Baldwin Chas 2, Bacon Chas P, Bateman Chas M, Barton Chas H, Bonnett C W

C
Char A & co, Case B, Child Andrew, Chapin & co, Cleggett A Y, Churcher Aug, Clarke A Z capt, Campbell Alon, Chapman A B, Campbell Christy, Castle C H, Chesterman C, Chapel Peter A 2, Clark Robert D, Christian E F cap, Clarke E H, Champling Robt, Clarke Geo S W, Clarke H E A, Clarke H D, Culinhan James, Chapman James, Clarke Jas & co, Clyburn J capt, Chapin J R, Carpenter J H, Casey Jeremiah, Clarkson Jos, Chapin Jo, Clark John S dr, Clark John, Clark John H, Cann John, Cahill Walter, Codman capt, Cunningham D A lieut, Cummins David, Compeau Danl, Coxean E R, Crowe Edwd, Cowan R A, Cotting G F & co, Coleman Geo M, Cook Thos, Crites G A, Cox G, Cooper H S 2, Cook H H, Cole W J, Cutter J O

D
Dell N C, Davidson & Nichols, Davis A W, Dowling & co, Drake Phil, Daniels G K, Donelan Patrick, Dewey Porter, Dean Peter, Drneen Potter, Downes Patrick, Lunn Peter, Day G G & co, Donahue Patk, Daly Denis, Drake Daniel H, Day David, Dennely Daniel, Davis D H, Ducket Daniel, Downing Daniel, Dillsworth Robt, Day E capt 2, Deming H, Davis S & co, Delany Edward, Dow E C, Dann S W 2, Donaldson S R, Deane Frank, Deane Fred G, Daly Francis, Dumpsey Stephn, Dawson Thos, DeMary T C, Day George, Day Geo, Dicoll Geo H B, Dundon Thos, Dalton Thomas, Duno H A S, Donell J A, Dearborn J Q, Denison James, Devitt James, Delapp Jerred G, Dormer Jas H, Downey Jasper, Dooley James, Dailey Josiah, Daly John M, Dunlap J Lewis, Doucy John, Dunham Jos E, Deshler John G, Dougherty John, Dawe Joseph, Dorson Wm, Denison W H 3, Davis Kelly T, Davis W P, Dillingham W H, Downes W O, Davis Walter, Doyle William, Davis William, Danaher Michael, Downes L T, Dedsall Martin, Duffy Martin

E
Eastman M, Eggleston Wm, Edson W S, Easson Jas, Ender J R, Edger James, Edwards Hugh, Eyards G M, Edmonds Jr G, Eyles Thos, Eldredge Edm'd, Elexander Robt, Eldred Dan, Everett Carlos, Emerson Ozias, Ellis N B, Everett & Wheeler, Early C M

F
Foster mr, Fresher Leonard, Fisher Lewis L, Fitch William, Foley Wm H, Fearin John, Frye Jno P, Fraser J R & J, Franklin J, Fish Jas E, Fay James, Fuller Harvey B, Fitzgerald Thos, Felton G W, Forrester Thos, Franey Thos C, Fitzsimons Thos, Fitch Giles, Fuller Geo S, Fitts Francis, Franks Edwd G, Flint Edward E, Fowler E M, Fitzgerald E capt, Flaherty Edwd, Foley Edwd H, Foulton E A, French Daniel, Ferris David, Fox Peter, Forsberg C F, Foley Cornelius, Foster Charles, Force C, Fisk A C, Farnsworth & co, Fassett & Newton, Frose Orrin, Felt N E

G
Groves & Bro, Graham N H & co 2, Gilbert Hopkins & co, Guilton Emory & co, Gray & Brown, Gearty Oliver, Gaylord P Dr, Griffon C B, Garrabrant Robt, Greenwell G, Griffith E C 2, Gilmore Eph, Granger F, Gale Fernando, Goodwin S W, Gayer F R, Goodsheed T W, Graham George, Griswold H W, Gardiner H C, Gillis H, Gilbert J T, Gubbins J F, Gowanlock Jas, Gibson James 2, Grady John, Goldsmith Jos, Grogan John, Godley J C, Gibbons John, Gillaspier John, Goodwin W F 4, Gale W L, Greenleaf Wm, George Wm, Grubb Wm, Gay Mace, Geer L C, Grady M

H
Hartnett Mich'l, Hendrix Albt B, Hall A T rev, Hatch Albert B, Herbert P, Hathaway A, Hazzard Amos, Hathaway A A, Hammond Chas, Healey Chas L, Heavy Patrick, Havington Patk, Hamilton Chs R, Heffernan Patk, Henchan Peter, Henderson Daniel capt, Hewes D W, Hartwell Earl, Hale Richard, Hall Richard, Harris E H, Haines E M, Hanson Frank, Harris S G, Heslar F, Hamer Samuel, Harvey S E, Herne Samuel, Hennecy Tim, Hanson Thos, Healy G P, Halderman T J, Hecox George, Hennessy Thos, Haines Geo T, Harris H M, Hall H, Hatch Henry L, Hayward J L, Hale J W, Hathaway Israel, Hammett John, Hazleton Jno H, Hanley John, Hall John I, Haskin John B, Hayes John B, Harvey John, Hayte Wm, Halegan Willie, Hall William, Heny W H, Hemstreet Wm capt, Hall L F capt, Hayden Michael, Henly Louis, Hering Louis, Haskings L R, Hencel mr, Hosmer A J capt 4, Holley Nicholas, Hitchcock A W, Hooker Bros, Hough O C, Hanby Oliver, Hickey Patrick, Horton Charles, Hoyt Cyrus 2, Hunt Chas H, Hunter Chas J, Hotchkiss C M, Hurlbert Patk, Hoyt C M, Holt Daniel, Hubbell dr, Hunt D H, Hodgson R, Hinman R W, Howard Edmd J, Hunter R N, Hubbert Fred, Hills T, Hutcheson Geo, Howe T S, Howe Henry, Hills H O, Hoggett H W, Hopkins Hussan, Hoyt H O, Hughes mr, Huntley Murry 2, Hogan Michael 2, Hoses L M, Hughes Luke, Holmes Louis, Hill Luther, Hopkins W T, Heath W D, Hutchinson W A, Higgins W E, Hugues Wm H, Hilton John C, Hitchcock J H or E R, Howe S G, Higgins Jas, Hughes Jas capt, Hooke J M & co, Huntington J H, Huntington J V, Hymer Isaac B, Hussey Jas W, Huntington J C, Hickey Hout

I
Irvine John, Irish Stanton

J
Jackson Saml E, Johnson John A, Jeffrey John M, Joyce John, Jenison H F 2, Johnson Geo A, Jackson Peter D, Johnson S A, Jones Richard, Jones Ezra, Johnston David, Johnson Patrick, Jackson Carter, Jenks Charles L, Jewell P & son, Johnston Alex capt, Jewett B T, Jewett N, Jones Newrick, Jones John, Jewett Wm C, James mr

K
King Norton Mr, Kinnaird Alex 2, King Alexander, Kain C, Kerwin Patrick, Ketcher Charles, Kelly Edward B, Kimball E Capt, Kinslow Robert A, Kenny Robert D, Knight Samuel H, Kulp George, Kelly Thomas, Kirkpatrick Tho, Keane Hugh, Kingmill H, Kiley James, Kimball Jas W, Kelly John, Kennedy Jno M, Kitridge Josi E, Kingsborough J, Kennedy Jno, Kinyon Wayne, King William, Knowles Wm, Kupky Wm, Keneda Law'ce, Kelly Michael, Kendall L, Kerwin Charles

L
Leland A G, Leverin Nelson, Lewis A, Ladd A R 2, Link & Riley, Loughery Oct, Lock Benj, Langlass Chas, Lyons Patrick, Lord Clay, Lee Charles A, Lawrence Chs C, Larkin Patrick capt, Lathrop D L dr, Lloyd Dwight, Lord rev, Long Edwa, Levy M, Lilleston Richd, Leonard Edwd, Loveland R A 2, Lingan Francis, Lampeh Steph 2, Loring Sanford E, Linchan Timo, Little George W, Lennax Geo, Loomis Henry, Lee James A, Larriway Henry, Lovejames, Leonard H J, Ladamore Jas, Leary Jeremiah, Larkin Jno rev, Leet John B, Loftus John, Loomis Justin E, Lanning W J, Lord Wm C, Lardner Wm, Lynch Wm L, Long & co W H, Lambert Wm, Lovett Wm E, Lowe Wm M, Leonard & bro L D, Lane M P, Loyd & co M N, Loomis Morris H, Locke Amos G, Lenahan Michael

M
McFadden Neil, McCormac Corn, McEwan Peter, McAdams P, McGrath Corn'ls, McKay C P 2, McDonald F C, McAdams Ptk, McCarthy Chas 2, McGean Richard, McNair R A 2, McCanna Ed, McCulloch Bobt, McKay Gilbert, McCroden Thos, McGrath Terrence, McKinstry Huy, McAllister J, McIntyre J capt, Mc Call Jas, McKay Jas, McHarry Jas, Meek W D, Mallette W H, Malburn W, Merritt M J, Magnor mr, Mason mr & mrs A, Mullay Bryan, Moynihan Andw, Mitchell N J, Mitchell Amb, Monson Neil, Murray Alex, Miller A S, Moloy Brine, Moore O L, Millard B F, Montague Chas E, Murphy Patrick, Morgan Patrick, Morse D E, McGinnis Jas, McCuller Jones, McCabe John, McKiver John, McKenny Jno J, McLeod John, McCune W capt, McCreesh Wm, McDonnell mr, McKenna L D, McAvoy Martin, Mackey Martin, Henry C, MacIntosh Geo, Donald, MacKay Robt E, Magill capt, Marsh & Mortheum, Man & Spears, Mead A P Rev, Mandeville Anson, Moury D S, Miltner D E, Mott R W, Moules Frank W, Munroe Francis, Myers Geo A, Miner Geo 2, Morton Gil'bt 2, Mitchell Geo M, Morgan Thos, Morgan Geo, Mitchell Geo W, Mitchimer Thos, Miller H G dr, Miller H B, Morin Jermah, Monroe James, Murray James, Morris James A, Mayers Bernard, Melick A L, Maple A M, Mayhew C R, Marsh Cum'ngs, Melvin Chas, Maloney D F, Marsh Elisha, Maple Edwin, Marver F P, Marsh Frank B, Marshall Thos E, Mason G W & co, Marcher Geo H, Meddaugh H O, Mathews J T rev, Merrthew James, Martin J Edwn, Mahony Jno T, Maxwell Jno D, Maber John, Moody Joseph 2, Murray Jno W, Moore John, Murphy John, Moore Wm S, Morton Wm, Morton Wm H, Mills W B, Minner Wm, Mitchell Wm, Monson wig maker, Murray Agent, Murray Mich, Morris Law, Milk Lemuel, Miller Levi, Moak Lysander, Miller mr & mrs

N
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T
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W
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OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,
Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a Large and Well Selected Stock of GROCERIES, Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store
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ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
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To which they call the attention of the Trade.
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At the very lowest market rates,
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Are now receiving from their manufactories at
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Which, together with a complete assortment of
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THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
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PLAIN ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
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Regular Price Four to Five Shillings.
We will exhibit at the same time
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
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We will exhibit MONDAY, Oct. 7th, an Auction purchase of over
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Large and Complete Stock of
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We can offer
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As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
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CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
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We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of
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Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
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And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

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Dry Goods Jobbers,
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G. C. COOK & CO.,
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PAPER HANGINGS,
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Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
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Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, foot of Michigan street, every evening at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Co.'s, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
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USE THE
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It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
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Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
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TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
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CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD,
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose.
The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.
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KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all chronic diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.
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Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without pain or danger, by a new method of treatment ... Have no delicacy in calling ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
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Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.
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I give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen. I believe it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.
The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit: Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.
We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from 1/4 of one inch to 2½ inches.
The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.
The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cheney, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. R. & H. W. Alley, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Bauder, Perrysburgh, Indiana; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.
Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT, BURKHARDT & CO., Post Office Box 2642, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled iron shafting, the easiest running ... Power yet ... Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, SHELLEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey,) 42 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, executed to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of three certain Coupon Bonds therein mentioned, which Deed of Trust bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, in Book No. 128 of Deeds, at Page No. 131; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said bonds and divers interest coupons thereto attached and belonging; and application has been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell said premises under said Deed of Trust for the purposes therein expressed.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of said Deed of Trust expressed, at twelve o'clock at noon, on the 29th day of October, 1861, the premises in said Deed of Trust described to-wit:—Sub lots number four, five, six, and seven, in Cochran's Subdivision of Lot number eight, in Block number twenty four, in the Original Town of Chicago, in said City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1860, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of that date upon the real estate hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, in Book 7, of Trust Deeds, Page 145, to secure the payment of one promissory note in said deed of trust particularly described.
And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note in said Trust Deed mentioned, and application having been made to the undersigned by the legal owner of said note to sell the real estate in said Trust Deed described.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said Deed of Trust contained and in execution thereof, public notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned, Trustee aforesaid, will sell at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—Lots numbered two (2) and three (3) in Block number five (5), in Mitchell and Halderman's First Addition to the Town of Mount Carroll, in the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, with the privileges thereunto belonging, and all right, title and equity of redemption of the said grantor therein.
ISAAC F. SHELDON, Trustee.
Chicago, October 1st 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick N. Ehrenfels vs. Lycurgus L. Larton, Sarah A. Larton and Van H. Higgins.—In Chancery.
Affidavit that Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, two of the defendants above named, have gone out of this State, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the first day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861) as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Lycurgus L. Larton and Sarah A. Larton, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 163 DEARBORN STREET, Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box ...

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
51 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.
78....SOUTH CLARK STREET....78
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Cry... and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, ...

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 30 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO—... ABIEL AKIN. J. E. McKENNEY.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY. We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash advances on property consigned to us for sale or on shipments to Eastern markets. Office No. 2 South Water street. Chicago, Aug. 31, 1861. B. W. RAYMOND, G. S. WRIGHT, H. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. R. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 72 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. A. Y. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186......SOUTH WATER STREET......186, Akin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 217 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1894. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED. No. 228 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill. Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill. Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market. PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 6. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages ... M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 4222. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Harwood, Chicago; ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 22 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal advances made on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 198 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. H. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions and property in general. Cash advances made on property in store or to be shipped to New York or Boston. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse......No. 61 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 185 South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6181, Chicago. Refer to ... & Co. ... Freight Agent G. B. ...

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c. ... South Water street, Chicago. ALBERT E. NEELY. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE. ... W. WINDIATE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 153 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 215 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. B. ... A. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce on commission. No. 18 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker. Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at shortest notice.
248 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. 248
GEO. F. FOSTER.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock consists of ... PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, ... Chairs of all kinds ...

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

THE CITY.

LETTER LIST.—The list of uncalled for letters will be found on the third (inside) page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

DUMAS' LAST.—McNally & Co., have received "The Horrors of Paris," Alexandre Dumas' last novel. It may be found upon their counter.

TROT.—There will be a race on the Garden City Course, this afternoon, mile heats, best three in five to harness, between "Prairie Boy" and the pacing horse "Tramy."

THE MINNESOTA SECOND.—A dispatch from Fort Wayne announces the arrival of the Minnesota Second at that city at an early hour yesterday morning, all well.

THE LAKE.—Fifty two vessels were in sight yesterday morning, off the harbor, making for port. Vessel owners are improving the few remaining days of navigation.

DAILY PAPERS.—The New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis daily papers are received regularly by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—A venire has been issued for a jury in this Court, returnable on Thursday next, the 24th instant, at which time the regular call of the trial docket will commence.

THE BLUE ISLAND AVENUE CITY RAILWAY.—Work will be commenced on the New Canal street and Blue Island Avenue line of railway next week, commencing at both ends simultaneously. Harrison street and Blue Island Avenue will be planked.

THE CONTESTED WILL.—In the will case which has been in hearing during the past few days before the Superior Court, wherein the two wives of Dr. Marr, deceased, are contestants, the Jury after being out all night came into Court yesterday morning unable to agree. They were discharged and a new trial will be had.

VESSELS IN PORT.—The prevailing north wind for a few days past has brought a large fleet of vessels into port, which give a very animated appearance to the river wharves. There will undoubtedly be a large movement of grain East by these craft. There is plenty grain here to fill them all, "and more too."

SUPPOSED DEATH.—A little boy named Charles Giddeon, thirteen years of age, strayed away from home on Tuesday last, and it is feared has been drowned. When he left home, he had with him a toy wagon which was found yesterday near the light house. From this circumstance, fears are entertained that he is drowned.

51ST REGIMENT.—A squad of 32 men, under the command of Capt. McWilliams, from St. Joseph, Champaign county, intended for the 51st regiment, Col. Cummings, reached this city yesterday, and proceeded to quarters at Cottage Grove. They complimented the TRIBUNE with a salute, for which they have our thanks. The men looked like the material of which soldiers are made.

CORRECTION.—The types made us say yesterday that Dr. Dyas was on trial for perjury in the Recorder's Court. It should have read Dr. O'Ryan. The former physician is too well known in the community to be injured at all by the provoking mistake, but the correction is due to prevent any false impressions gaining currency with those who are unacquainted with Dr. Dyas.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Only one case was finished in the Recorder's Court, that of Michael Roden, tried for assault with a deadly weapon. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The cases of Dr. Charles D. B. O'Ryan, for perjury, and John Keefe, assault with a deadly weapon, are still pending.

BURGLARY.—The house of Samuel Stoker, on North Wells street, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of considerable valuable property. A complete set of silver plated forks was carried off, also a gold watch belonging to Mr. Stoker, some jewelry of his wife's, and a small amount of change which was lying in a bureau drawer in the apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stoker.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, EVENING SESSIONS.—The "evening sessions" of Sloan's Commercial College will commence on Monday evening, Oct. 21st. The rooms will be open for instruction every evening of the week, except Saturday. The excellent opportunities afforded by this Institution to acquire a thorough business education are fully appreciated by our citizens. We hope the rooms will be crowded by our young men.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.—Capt. E. H. Sturtevant has been authorized by Gov. Yates to raise a Cavalry Company. His men will go into camp immediately at Camp Douglas, and will be furnished with uniforms, horses and subsistence from the date of enlistment. Capt. Sturtevant may be found at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets. Applications may be made to Lieut. C. M. Beach, at the City Armory.

☞ The popular tonic, Bitter Wine of Iron, is having a rapid sale and performing wonderful cures. Its nature is essentially invigorative, digestive and nourishing. Combining all the essentials of *the Grape iron and Peruvian bark;* its benefits are effective and very rapidly experienced in all the morbid sensations, such as weakness, exhaustion, prostration, langour, dyspepsia, depressed spirits, &c. It is *prepared only* and sold by Smith & Dwyer, Chemists and Druggists, opposite the Tremont House.

IRISH BRIGADE.—Capt. T. L. Shanly has named his company, which he is now raising, after his brave commander, Col. Mulligan. The company will hereafter be known as the Mulligan Rangers. The company, we are glad to learn, is fast filling up. The headquarters are at 84 Dearborn street, up stairs. Capt. Shanly is endeavoring to make arrangements with the authorities by which his command will be taken to New York to be attached to Gen. Shields's Irish Brigade.

LOST OVERBOARD.—The Captain of the brig Mariner, which arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, reports the loss overboard of Eugene Caldwell, a promising young man, aged 20 years, son of Capt. John Caldwell, of Cleveland, Ohio. He fell from the foretop of the Mariner into the Lake, on the night of the 12th inst., coming up Saginaw Bay. As it was blowing a gale from the westward at the time, and pitch dark, no assistance could be rendered.

COL. DE VILLIERS.—This gentleman, formerly of Ellsworth's Zouaves, afterwards a surgeon in one of the Ohio regiments in service in Western Virginia, then a prisoner of war at Richmond, from which position he made his escape much against the wishes of Jeff. Davis, and lastly appointed by the President a Brigadier General, is now on a visit to his wife, who resides at Warren, near Mauston, on the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, Wisconsin. He is seeking the command of a Wisconsin Brigade.

THE WIGWAM.—As the old Wigwam will undoubtedly often be brought into use, during the fall and coming winter, for the temporary accommodation of soldiers passing through our city, why should not some means be employed to place it in a habitable condition, by thoroughly cleansing it, restoring the broken and dilapidated windows, putting in a number of stoves for heating, and such other necessities as may be deemed necessary? Who will move in the matter?

RELEASED.—Mrs. Jackson, the mother of Jackson, who murdered Col. Ellsworth, has been released from prison on her taking a stringent oath of allegiance. She has been under restraint for some time, for harboring rebels in her house—among them, another son, who, it is supposed, has assassinated many Federal soldiers. She claims that she has always been loyal to the Government, although sympathy for her children, who are rebels, has induced her to endeavor to shield them from the punishment which their crimes deserve. Mrs. Jackson is over seventy years of age.

STUCK FAST.—The mellow condition of Lake street, at its junction with Clark street, is the occasion of much profane swearing, just now, by the teamsters. Scarcely a heavy laden wagon or cart undertakes this short and perilous passage, but what gets anchored in the mud, and is obliged to solicit the aid—both horses and man—of the next teamster that comes along; a kindness which the first victim is under the necessity of reciprocating on the very spot. This condition of affairs at that position will be overcome before those [illegible]

The Alderman Colby Investigation.

LONG JOHN ON THE STAND AGAIN.

Rich, Rare and Racy Scenes.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER S. FRAZIER.

The Common Council met for the fifth time, last evening, to continue the investigation into the charges against Ald. Colby. Present, his Honor the Mayor, Alds. Botsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Foss, Cobb, Harvey, White, Baragwanath, Comisky, McDonald.

Mr. Van Buren announced that he wanted to cross-examine Mr. Wentworth, and as he was not present, he would desire that a policeman be sent for him. A policeman was accordingly sent.

Ald. McDonald moved that subpoenas be issued for all the aldermen not present and that a policeman be sent with the subpoenas to bring in the absentees. The motion prevailed and another policeman set off for the aldermen, managing to capture alderman Myers during the evening.

In a few minutes Mr. Wentworth appeared and took the stand.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF JOHN WENTWORTH.

I used a general expression, while Mayor, that all special claims on the city should be paid out of the benefited property; I have no remembrance of telling Ald. Foss or any one else that I would pay Colby's claim; I never said it in the presence of any one except upon the terms I have stated. Q.—I think you said at the last meeting you recommended Smart as Clerk of the Captain of Police? A.—I don't know what that has to do with the case; your men have been bragging about to-day what you were going to do with me to-night. Now I want you to go ahead and make what you can.

Mr. Van Buren—"Don't be alarmed."

Witness—"I am not alarmed and don't you be alarmed."

Mr. Van Buren—"I think you stated you recommended Smart as Clerk of the Captain of Police."

Witness—"Now, I ask you what that has to do with this trial? If you will tell me, I will answer. You have no business to ask me that question."

Mr. Van Buren—"You may claim the privilege of not answering if you are afraid of criminating yourself."

Witness—"I am not afraid of that, but I can tell you when you know your place."

Mr. Van Buren repeated the question and desired an answer.

Witness:—"Go to the documents and find out. Your men have been bragging about town what you were going to do with me. Now try it on. You'll not make more than an hour's time by it. I have been before Grand Juries and Petit Juries and all that. (*To the Chair*:)—Certain men about here have handed him these questions to ask, and he thinks it's smart.

Mr. Van Buren:—"Do you state that under oath?"

Witness:—"I suppose I am under oath, but it's your business to look out for that. (*To the Council*)—I want to ask this Council what's the use, when Colby is on trial, of my sitting here to listen to this demagogue's proceeding's?"

Mr. Van Buren:—"You must dislike demagogues exceedingly."

Witness:—"Not very much. I have been associated with them all my life."

Ald. Comisky:—"Mr. Chairman, I don't believe it's for the witness to dictate here what the Counsel shall say."

Witness—"I'll dictate what I shall say myself."

Ald. Comisky—"I think, Mr. Chairman, that if he won't answer nor behave himself, the sooner the Marshal takes him in charge and takes him down stairs, the better."

Witness—"I'd like to see it done. Try it on, won't you?"

Mr. Van Buren repeated the original question, whether he recommended Smart as Clerk of Police.

The witness still declined answering, bidding the counsel to go to the records.

Mr. Van Buren appealed to the Chair, saying this affair had gone on long enough, and that he would not tolerate the impudence of the witness. He was asking him a proper question.

The witness again recommended counsel to go to the records, to which Mr. Van Buren replied, in an excited manner, "Shut up, while I am talking;" and proceeded in vindication of the propriety of the question. The Chair decided to give all latitude, and that the witness should answer.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Did you recommend Mr. Smart for Clerk of the Police? A.—I cannot tell how far I recommended him. I did not get him there to act as a spy over the Captain of the Police, but over things generally, going on in the Police office. I cannot say to what extent I recommended Smart to Mr. Haines, but I believe I did recommend him. I have lately seen a letter in the hands of a gentleman in this city from Smart, saying that he was on his way back from London. He left here before I was Mayor the second time. When in the city, he picked up news items for me. He might have been in the *Democrat* office before I left, but I have never seen Ward there with him; he left here without my knowledge; I don't know that Smart secreted himself at Kennedy's before he left or that money was sent to him; I do not know that $75 was charged to him on the city's account; I remember a suit which was brought against a man named Brown, by the city; I do not remember any conversations with Forrest about that suit; I remember no conversation in which I said Smart must appear as a witness in that case, as he could be made to swear to anything. I do not remember particularly about any suits which were brought against prostitutes and dismissed by Recorder Wilson. Q.—Do you remember saying to Judge Wilson that you desired him to re-instate those causes to come a drive on Anthony and that you would put old Ambrose on the stand, who would swear strong enough to convict them? (Objected to.)

The witness declined to answer and said he should answer no questions that his political enemies had suggested to the counsel.

Q. In your valedictory in the *Democrat*, did you recommend certain persons, among them Mr. Flint? A. I did. I say now that he was one of the most industrious and faithful men in the newspaper office. Q. Did you consider him a worthy man before you saw the "Smart paper." A. I considered him a worthy man in a newspaper. Q. Is there a libel suit pending against you brought by Mr. Boyden? A. Yes. Q. Did Flint write an affidavit with your concurrence, that he wrote the article upon which that suit is based? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you request Forrest to make an affidavit that he wrote the article? A. I decline to answer any questions about that matter at all; it is unfair to make me show my hand before that suit comes off. I don't remember any money being paid to Geo. Clark; I wrote a line to Mr. Ward, I believe about some money matters in that connection; the papers will show what the line was; I have never had any conversation with the Mayor about preferring charges against Colby; I am not certain that I have talked with him about the Western avenue matter; Mr. Burley, the claim commissioner has spoken to me about it: I do not know how much money was paid on the false pay rolls; that is the Comptroller's business; when the Comptroller spoke to me about it, I learned it was his custom to pay in gross; I don't know whether the Captain of Police returned the excess paid to him; I had made up my mind to reappoint Messrs. Church and Throop as Assessors; I asked Rumsey one day about appointing Dr. Whitney, his brother-in-law; he acquiesced in the three, and I appointed them; during my last term, there was no nomination of Comptroller; my friend Comisky often requested me to do so; if the Council should request me unanimously to appoint a Comptroller, I shouldn't do so unless I thought proper; I got along very pleasantly with them; they made no charges against me, and I made none against them; they had their legitimate functions and I mine. Q. The functions devolved on you mostly, didn't they? A. Well, I got all the pay, so I thought I might as well do all the work.

To Mr. Rumsey—You used no influence on me about the appointment of the assessors. I took the responsibility myself.

To Mr. Van Buren.—I don't know of my own knowledge whether money was paid to Clark. (Witness identified a letter written by him to Mr. Ward.) Q. What services had Clark rendered for which he was to be paid? A. I don't know. Q. What did that letter refer to? A. I think there was trouble with one of the Williamses; the substance of the letter was that Ward might consider Asa Williams temporarily suspended; pending the complaint against Clark, I might have sent the Williamses out of town but not to prevent them from appearing against Clark.

TESTIMONY OF WALTER S. FRAZIER.

I am connected with the Board of Public Works; I know Colby; I have had conversations with him about Ward; on Sept. 5th, 1861, I went into Justice Davis' office and while there Colby came in; I was about going out and he stopped me and asked me what I knew about the Western Avenue matter; I told him I only knew what appeared in the Council proceedings; he took a package of papers out of his pocket and read them to me; he asked my opinion about the claim; I told him the papers seemed convincing; he said he had nothing against Ward or me, but there were many things in the Comptroller's office that wouldn't bear investigating; I told him I was not responsible for the Comptroller; I asked him what the trouble was about the claim; he said the Comptroller wouldn't pay it; I asked him if he had been before the Finance Committee; he said he had, but Ward saw the Committee and influenced the Mayor; he said he had enough in his pocket to damn Ward, and that what he would present to the Council would ensure his removal at the first meeting; he read to me a portion of the "Smart paper" and asked me what I thought of it; in course of the conversation he said Ward was following him and wouldn't allow the claim to be paid; where men were pursuing him it was perfectly natural that he should retaliate or have satisfaction; he mentioned several things he could bring against Ward; one was the filling at Van Buren street bridge; also the Canal street and Sam Sorel matter, and [illegible] the claim paid; I told him I would, as I became alarmed at the immensity of the charges; he said at one time he didn't want to follow up these charges but he wanted his pay; I went to Mr. Ward and told him Colby was determined to have his pay or have him removed; he said he knew it, and wasn't afraid; I met Colby, and told him Ward wouldn't pay it, as he didn't consider it just; I was employed in the Comptroller's office four years; Colby knew it; I was on friendly terms with Mr. Ward, and I suppose Colby knew that.

Cross Examination—Gentlemen who had claims against the city frequently spoke to me about them; people who had claims unadjusted did not speak to me while they were pending, as the city usually paid its claims; Colby asked me to speak to the Comptroller about his claim; he insisted that it ought to be paid; I said, judging from the papers, it ought to; I did not know anything of my own knowledge outside of the papers about the merits of the claim; I first spoke to Mr. Ward about the matter, in his office, I think; it was during the investigation of the charges against him; I don't know why I told him about it unless that I wanted to inform him of it, and felt like telling him of it; I don't know that I have taken sides with Ward; I am in the employment of the city now; while in the Comptroller's office, two jurymen came to me, about leaving town, and I took their certificates giving them what they suggested; I don't know the amount but I may have made a discount of a dollar or two; there might have been money in the Treasury but the Comptroller paid his bills only once a month; there was a young man in the office at one time, who, I believe, bought city indebtedness but I don't know anything about it; I never knew of the Comptroller buying any.

The witness then detailed the purchase of a tax-title which was testified to in the Ward Investigation. During the progress of the explanation, the witness stated that a certain friend had informed him of the opportunity to purchase the property at tax sale. Mr. Van Buren demanded the name of that friend and the witness declined answering. Considerable discussion ensued between counsel, after which the chair decided that the witness need not answer. An appeal was taken from the decision and the Council decided that it was a proper question. The witness then gave the name as Alvin Salisbury, and proceeded with the explanation. The cross examination was prolonged to an almost indefinite extent, but developed little of interest.

At the close of Mr. Frazier's testimony, Ald. Holden moved to adjourn until Tuesday evening. Carried.

Horse Swindling.

Editors Tribune:

In your issue of the 15th, you notice the horses sent from Pennsylvania to Colonel Brackett's Regiment, at Camp Douglas, Chicago. You were right in your conclusions, when you reported those animals the "hacks" and "plugs" of the last vestiges of animated horse flesh. (This is not your language, but it is the fact in the case.) Out of two hundred and fifty-two specimens of this order of the animal kingdom, only twenty-seven were deemed fit for service. Nothing that animal nature can be heir to, had failed in its visitations upon these poor creatures. Notwithstanding the liberality of the Board of Examiners, and their ardent desire to mount the troops of this regiment at the earliest possible moment, yet they could not, in common decency do otherwise, than reject this mutilated mass of animal matter. The regiment has been shamefully injured and materially retarded in its progress by this disgraceful transaction. It will require many weeks of labor, and large expenditures of money, for the regiment to recover from this calamitous outrage.

Respectfully yours,
H. F. SICKLES,
Major First Regiment Western Cavalry.

[The complaint of this officer of one of the finest regiments of Western cavalry, speaks for itself, and calls loudly for an investigation into the rascality and swindling of Eastern contractors. We suggest that Pennsylvania keep her broken down hacks at home. Illinois can furnish her own horses, much more beneficially, because she will not be obliged to resort to rascality and barefaced knavery. This State is doing too much for the country to be made the victim of outside villainy, and the receptacle of the offscourings of Eastern States. She proposes to furnish her own materials. When she cannot, she will ask.—EDS.]

IN TOWN.—Major (late Captain) Charles W. Barker, commander of the McClellan Dragoons, Gen. McClellan's body guard, arrived in this city last evening, having left Washington on Thursday morning. He comes by order of Gen. McClellan to recruit fifty or sixty more men for the Dragoons. The men, when the number is completed, will immediately proceed to Washington with Maj. Barker, and be at once attached to the squadron. Here is an opportunity offered for entering the service which rarely occurs. Persons wishing to join will have to make haste, as the number offering will undoubtedly largely exceed the number that can be taken. Maj. Barker can be seen at Duffy's Cigar Store, South Clark street or at the Tremont House.

SHAMEFUL.—The number of candidates for the approaching election is Legion and the shifts to which many of them resort are as amusing as they are ridiculous. It is currently related that several of them were present at an Hibernian funeral as chief mourners, the other day, and indulged in any amount of cheap grief. This solemn mockery of woe seems to us entirely out of place, and the man who would attempt to manufacture votes out of a coffin deserves no better fate than to have his own used for a similar purpose right speedily.

☞ All ladies of whatever denomination, who feel an interest in the welfare of children, and the care of those who are destitute, are requested to meet at Bryan Hall, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a Festival in behalf of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

TO DETACHED COMPANIES.—Our advertising columns develop a handsome offer to any detached company of 50 men who will report themselves ready for service within ten days. The company will be attached to a first class regiment. $200 is a very handsome sum to distribute among fifty men. Address B, box 402 Chicago Post Office, or call at 148 Lake street.

MAD DOG.—Several persons were bitten yesterday by a mad dog at the corner of Adams and Market streets. A little child had its cheek badly lacerated, another person was bitten in the leg and two others on the arms. The rabid animal was finally shot by a policeman.

FIFTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens from various parts of the Fifth Ward, on the evening of the 16th inst., the following gentlemen were selected as candidates, for delegates to the County Union Convention:

A. D. Sturtevant,	John Link,
Albert H. Bodman,	Louis Heintz,
Henry Meyers,	T. G. Kimman,
W. Barry,	L. P. Cheeney.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

J. M. Dalton, Chicago, Ill.
E. Anthony, "
Mrs. L. E. Lane, "
Albert Butz, Cairo, Ill.
J. Barker, Bloomington, Ill.
Hiram Peterson, Roseville, Ill.
Hon. O. H. Browning, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Orlando Cay, Hanesville, Ill.
Lyman Blackmar, Belvidere, Ill.
R. R. Agent, Broadhead, Wis.
John S. Newberry, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. J. Frere, Louisville, Ohio.
G. D. Bates & Co., Akron, Ohio.
Geo. Smith Smith, Hudson, N. Y.
Geo. F. Griffin, N. Y. City.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment for postage

S. B. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.
Grey, Marshall & Co., "
H. Lewis, "
S. D. Clark, "
Wm. H. Husted, "
G. D. Dickinson, "
Lewis Fraze, Osargo, Ill.
Peter Huhn, St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Urquhart, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. C. E. Peck, Whitewater, Wis.
Benj. Broughton, Albany, Wis.
E. S. Swan, White Pigeon, Mich.
Miss Katy Miles, Michigan City, Ind.
Wm. Melhinch, Cleveland, O.
Dennis Breen, N. Y. City.
Mrs. G. A. Austin, Orwell, Vt.

Card.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Allow me to enter a disclaimer to any portion of the credit given me by your correspondent in the matter of an appropriation for the assistance of the Sisters of Mercy, by the Union Defence Committee. I simply acted as one of the committee, and am entitled to no credit at all for doing what any one of my associates would have done readily if he had been applied to.

VAN H. HIGGINS.

SEVENTH WARD ATTENTION.—Voters of the 7th Ward who are desirous of a fair and trustworthy selection of delegates to the approaching County Convention are earnestly requested to attend a meeting to be held at the House of Bartholomew Langans, on Chicago avenue, Saturday, 19th inst., at 7½ P. M.

Edward Twomey,	John J. O'Reilly,
D. W. O'Mara,	John Masin,
James Lyman,	Maurice Clifford,
Thomas Scott,	John Hettenger,
Owen McCarthy,	Maurice Dunne,
Pat Staunton,	James Conlon,
Maurice Crane,	James A. Quinn,
Stephen McEntyre,	John Doolen,
Geo. Gilmartin,	Michael Sullivan,
John Eden,	Edward Donoghue,

The Minnesota Second Regiment.

The Minnesota Second Regiment were at Crestline yesterday at noon. The Colonel had received a dispatch, it is stated, ordering him to take the regiment to Louisville *via* Cincinnati, to reinforce Gen. Sherman. It was reported that the Colonel proposed to disobey the order and go on to Washington, where he was first ordered. We can hardly credit this rumor, and shall regret it should it prove true. Officers must obey their superiors, or all discipline is at an end, and all usefulness also.

Farnsworth's Cavalry.

Capt. Barker met Col. Farnsworth's regiment at Harrisburg on Thursday afternoon. They have doubtless reached Washington before this time, unless they have been detained at Baltimore. The railroad from there to Washington is but a single track, and is blocked up with freight and soldier trains, so that the mails are sometimes delayed two days in getting from the Capital to Philadelphia.

ACTIVITY IN THE CITY.—Never, perhaps, since the days of 1856, has Clark street presented so stirring and animated a scene as yesterday. From ten o'clock until four in the afternoon, this thoroughfare was completely jammed with vehicles of every description, so that it was almost impossible for a pedestrian to cross at any time. At one time the string of teams reached from South Water to Randolph street; express wagons, laden to their utmost capacity with boxes and bales of merchandise, agricultural implements and household goods; farmers' wagons, filled with grain, potatoes and vegetables; drays, delivering barrels and boxes innumerable; heavy loads of lumber; 'busses, buggies, horse teams and dog teams; swearing Jehus; fast "crabs," garrulous news boys, hurrying pedestrians, and swarms of ladies, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, made up a scene indicative of the great business activity, and imparting a genuine metropolitan air to the city. The vast hive is swarming. Business is buoyant, money flowing unimpeded in its usual channels, and it really seems as though the good time coming had come, and war not "winging its wide desolation."

FIRES.—About two o'clock on Friday morning, a small frame house on Madison, near Clark street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished without causing material damage. About three o'clock the same morning, an ice house on the North Branch, belonging to Messrs. Follansbee & Sons, was consumed by fire. Loss small.

☞ The "Yankee Card Writer" continues to write his splendid Visiting Cards for $1 a pack at the Tremont House. The only place to get the latest style of wedding and party cards—written with pen. Ladies will call in parlors. Army officers get their cards here.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The only Sewing Machine making the Lock-Stitch with a Rotating Hook and using a Glass Foot.

We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
Saves time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure.*
Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We entirely prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Adv. and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*
Office—163 and 165 Lake street.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. oc17-10td-4wg894

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 96 Clark street. sep26-26t

French Guard.

All who speak the French language and who desire to defend the Union, where the commander is John B. DeClercq, an experienced ex-officer in the French and Belgium army, and who is sustained by other prominent officers of the old country. It is believed that all who love freedom will join such a kind of Company to suppress the disaster which now threatens the whole country. Recruiting office, Judd's Building, corner of Monroe and South Clark street.

Garde Française.

Tous ceux qui parlent la langue Française, et qui desirent défendre l'Union, sont invités de se joindre a cette Compagnie, sous le commandement de John B. De Clercq, ex-officier de l'armee française et des Belges, et aidé par des officiers experimentés. Il est a esperir que ceux qui aiment la liberté si joindront pour supprimer le disastre qui couvre le pays.

L'office de recrutement est au coin des rues Monroe et Sud Clark, Judd's Batiment.

Kansas Brigade, Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane.

This Brigade is under the immediate orders of the Government, Companies or parts of Companies of Cavalry, Artillery or Mechanics, in any part of the Western States, who desire immediate service will be accepted into Gen. Lane's Brigade, retaining their organization, and be filled up from the general recruits of the Brigade. The Cavalry or Mounted Rangers are all armed with Sharpe's Rifles, Colt's Navy Revolvers, and Sabres. Connected with the Brigade is a Company of Mounted Mechanics and Engineer Corps, to consist of Engineers, Bridge Builders, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c., who, in addition to regular pay, receive 40 cents a day while on extra duty, together with all the bounties and immunities belonging to the soldier in the Volunteer Service of the United States. Transportation and subsistence furnished at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Horses, arms and equipments for all as soon as mustered in. To the true patriot, now is the time to respond to the call of our common country, in this hour of peril. Apply by letter, care Metropolitan Hotel. Recruiting office 229 Lake street.

J. H. MILLS,
oc11g840-10t Recruiting Officer, K. B.

THE CITY MISSION.—An adjourned meeting of Ladies of several congregations interested in the Industrial School; will meet at Mrs. Dr. Allport's, 182 Washington street, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

*** Two Swede girls, one to do chamber work, and the other, to do general housework, desire to get in the same family. Apply at 96 North Franklin street, from 1 to 2 p. m.

E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Divine Service in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets. E. B. Tuttle, Rector. Seats free.

—South Presbyterian Church, corner of Edina Place and Jackson streets. Preaching in this Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10½ a. m., by the Rev. Dr. Halsey. The public are cordially invited to attend.

—Rev. Edward A. Rice, of Watertown, Conn., will preach at Westminster Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets, on the Sabbath at 10½ and 7½ p. m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Saturday, Oct. 12th, by Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Mr. THOMAS DAHL and Miss HANNAH CLAUSON.

On the 16th inst., at Aurora, Ill. by the Rev. Wm. L. Bray, Mr. LEES L. MERRIMAN and Miss MARY L. PADDOCK, both of Aurora.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., CARRIE LINCK, wife of Dr. C. A. Foster, aged 21 years.

Her remains will be taken to Morrow, Ohio, for interment.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

In this city, of Typhoid Fever, MARY JANE JEFFERS, daughter of Luke and Orissa Comstock, aged 19 years.

In Andover, N. H., October 9th, of Bronchitis, Mrs. MARY B. COUCH, wife of J. Harris Couch, and daughter of Jonathan Brown, Esq., aged 31 years.

"She being dead yet speaketh."

Truly may this be said of the deceased, whose precept and example were always on the side of virtue. With a cultivated mind and acute sensibilities, her soul was ever keenly alive to the charms of the beautiful and true. Long will her memory live in the hearts of those who loved her, who will now think of her, as a beautiful angel in Heaven. May the bereaved husband, parents, brothers, sisters, and the dear uncle and aunt in the West, with whom she spent much of her life, and the large circle of relatives and friends, find consolation in the hope of a happy re-union with her in the Spirit Land.

☞ Will the Times and Journal please copy?

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 5, Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862.

Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.

S. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861. oc19-g91-6w

NOTICE.—From this date all persons are forbid trusting my wife, Amelia F. Moody, on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.
Chicago, Oct. 18, '61. JOSEPH H. MOODY. oc19-3t

$10 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one for the conviction of any person or persons selling candies representing my manufacture. All candies manufactured by me are sold at 200 South Clark street, under Bryan Hall. Pure molasses with walnut meats, [illegible] candy, and the celebrated Evanston Taffy. Yours truly, J. A. SHACKETT.

NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE OIL.—We call attention to the superior quality of Kerosene Oil that we are selling, [illegible]

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1861.

Business paper is still in comparatively small supply; but there is a prospect of more activity, for the strong north wind is bringing in a large fleet of vessels. Large as it is, our warehouses can more than fill all the vessels that will arrive. It would be well if the fleet were half a dozen times as large as it is, so that our warehouses could be cleaned out before navigation closes.

In general money matters there is nothing new. Exchange is a shade closer, but it still sells at ¼c at the banks; the range in the street and on the Board of Trade is rather wider and may be quoted at par@¾. Some of the banks charge ⅛c on small bills. Gold buying ½@¾; selling ¾@1 per cent. Demand not active.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

The chief features of the money market yesterday were a scarcity of currency and a great abundance of exchange. The nominal rate of exchange was 1 ⅌ cent premium selling, but the banks were so short of currency that not a few shippers were forced into the street offering sight drafts on New York freely at ½ ⅌ cent prem., and in some instances at ¼.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A weekly statement of earnings from October 8th to the 15th, 1861:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	6,830.66	10,951.93
Freight	7,260.50	18,230.88
Sundries	877.83	858.83
Total	14,978.99	30,041.64
Decrease in 1861	5,062.65	
Total this month to date	46,529.98	59,691.12
Total since last January	801,145.61	752,085.86

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, October 18, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	77¾	78¾
Galena	71½	71¾
Rock Island	49¾	50¾
Burlington & Quincy	63¾	64
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	37¾	39
Michigan Southern, (common)	18¾	19¾
Tennessee 6s	43	
Missouri 6s	44¾	45
Virginia 6s	46¾	46

Market: 1st board steady, 2d board firm.

MISSOURI "STUMPTAIL."—The St. Louis *Democrat* of this morning says: "We are sorry to say that it is impossible to quote 'bankable funds' at anything—gold being the standard—for there are as many prices to-day, as there are men, nearly."

NEW YORK BANKS AND LOAN.—The banks received to-day from the sub-treasury on account of subscriptions $770,000, or two and two-tenths per cent., making the total receipts to date $12,967,500 or 37.05 per cent. for the first loan ($35,000,000) of August 19, while they have paid on the same $26,600,000; or seventy-six per cent.—*N. Y. World, 17th.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The foreign exchange market is firm, with limited sales at the banking firms. Their quotations are 107¾ to 107⅞ for sixty day sterling bills, and prime commercial at 106¾ to 107¼. On Paris, 5.35 to 5.32½; Bremen, 76¾ to 77¼; Hamburg, 35⅞ to 35¼; and Amsterdam, 39¾ to 40¼.—*N. Y. World, 17th.*

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	250		30745			
G & C U R R	2191	60281	3893	1822	542	2382
R I R R	1120	23400	3150			2000
Ill C R R	960	19600	38500	350	1050	1750
C, B & Q R R	1050	23933	14364			336
N W R R	1065	22129		295		310
A & St L R R	485	5160	10025		350	62
Total	7121	153743	100697	2467	1942	6840

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal				320		
G & C U R R	120	8750	3780		140	37
R I R R	110		5650		36	
Ill C R R	200	11600	5860		16	
C, B & Q R R	278		6388		366	
N W R R		5420	12564	304	15	
A & St L R R	870	1710	4622	1850		276
Total	1578	22480	33105	2474	573	313

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	14000	66017	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	29200	....	....	....	....
Total	....	43200	66017	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, OCT. 18.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft.	551,000	Fish, pkgs	804
Shingles, no.	730,000	Flour, brls	200
Salt, brls	3,726	Corn, bu	148,217
Coal, tons	1,907	Wheat, bu	48,080
Wood, cds	564		
Staves, no.	15,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, OCT. 17.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	250	Lumber, ft	339,788
Corn, bu	30,745	Shingles, no	154,500
Millstuffs, lbs	13,541	Lath, no	20,500
Wool, lbs	320	Coal, tons	131¾
		Salt, brls	40

There was a strong northerly breeze to-day, and a large number of vessels came into port; but so great was the demand for freight room that there is no visible alteration in rates. Business, however, was more active in all its departments.

There was a fair demand for flour by Boston and New York buyers, and the market was tolerably active at about yesterday's prices. Upwards of 3000 brls changed hands at $4.60@4.70 for good to choice white winter extras; $4.15 for mixed winter; $3.35@3.40 for winter superfine; $3.60@4 for spring extras, and $3.05@3.25 for good spring super. The demand is almost entirely confined to the requirements of shippers who hold contracts for freight at lower figures than the published rates.

There was a fair demand for wheat at the opening by shippers desirous of completing cargoes, and the market ruled steady; but towards the close, owing to the firmness in freights, it became dull and declined 1c per bushel. About 120,000 bushels of all grades were sold, at 92c for No 1 White; 86c for No 1 Red; 82@83c for No 2 Red; 77@78½c for No 1 Spring; 73@73½c for No 2 Spring; and 60@61c for Rejected Spring—closing quiet.

There was an active inquiry for corn, and the market advanced ½c, with sales of about 130,000 bushels, at 25c for White f. o. b.; 24c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 22@22½c for Mixed in store—chiefly the latter figure.

Oats were in good demand by shippers, and the market was firm, with sales at 17@18c for No 1 in store. Rye was quiet at 30c in store. Barley continues extremely dull, and it is difficult to sell the very best parcels at over 37½c. Highwines were steady at 14c. Timothy Seed was in fair demand at $1.30@1.41½c.

Freights were steady and firm at 24c for wheat to Oswego; 17c for corn, and 18c for wheat to Buffalo.

Sales of Produce in New York.

In the three days ending Oct. 16, there were sold in New York, 60,000 brls of flour, 855,000 bushels wheat, 550,000 bushels corn, 7000 bushels rye, and 34,000 bushels barley.

Grain Afloat on the New York Canals.

Calculations made in the Canal Auditor's office, show the fact that there are *four millions of bushels of grain* steadily afloat from day to day in transit on the canals of the State.

Exports of Produce in New York.

Included in the exports of domestic produce for the week are 64,611 brls of flour, 391 brls rye flour, 2,178 brls corn meal, 555,709 bushels wheat, 704 bushels rye, 260,140 bushels corn.

Dry Goods.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

The importation of dry goods for the current year to Oct 12th:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Since Jan. 1st.			
Enter'd at port.	$94,976,417	$83,348,114	$37,487,522
On market	94,998,687	86,839,313	37,023,518

There is a fair activity of demand for all kinds of domestic goods and some descriptions of foreign, chiefly of army cloths and the lower qualities of women's wear goods. Cotton goods show increased activity, and jobbers are doing a good business for cash and short credit. Retail trade is also active and an improved consumption of goods by the masses of people is observable. A good winter trade is anticipated. Printed cottons have sold largely this week, and the supply is running short. The fancy styles have been disposed of at a decline—the anxiety of holders and manufacturers being to avoid a stock left on hand. Staple styles are firm. Cotton flannels have an upward tendency, the demand exceeding the disposition to produce largely in the present state of prices of the raw material. Brown and bleached goods are dull and in good stock, which could not be replaced at the prices asked. Woolen goods are active. Desirable styles of delaines are in demand, and the supply is somewhat scarce. The domestic shawl trade has received a great impulse from the increased price of foreign makers. Black and white checks are preferred. Heavy goods are most in request—beavers, pilots, and low-priced cloths. Fancy cassimeres of the choice styles are in steady activity, and prices are steady. Army cloths are very active, and blues are scarce at high prices. Blankets are active and scarce. Foreign goods move more freely, but chiefly through the auction room. French merinoes, shawls, heavy plain silks, and some fancy silks, black bombazines, delaines, sold extensively at a sacrifice on cost of importation. At private trade British dress goods sell well and pay some profit—desirable styles commanding full prices. Coburgs have advanced in price. Beavers and fancy cassimeres are scarce and wanted. Blue cloths are in quick demand, and are taken as soon as landed. Orders are being sent out for new importations of blue cloths. Ribbons are dull at private sale—the auction sales having been large, and at low prices. The silk trade suffers most by the present state of things. The short supply of British goods sustains prices.

ITEMS.

The shipments of specie from San Francisco since 1st January to the 20th September, amount to $29,193,454 81, against $29,026,195 79 in the corresponding period last year. The rate of insurance on treasure shipped to New York underwriters is 4@5 per cent. covering all risks. With the California Lloyds it is 3 per cent., and the agents of the Steam ship Company cover at 3¼ ⅌ cent., under foreign policies. Exchange at San Francisco on New York is 4¾@5 ⅌ cent. for sight drafts.

Wall Street.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Oct. 17.]

The street is more animated. Business has measurably revived. A more hopeful tone prevails. A confidence in the energy of Government at last obtains. It is believed that some grand enterprise is being undertaken by sea and land that will break the back of the rebellion, and conquer ultimately a peace on stable, uncompromising principles. The navy is looked to as a chief instrument in effecting a restoration. While the navy was idle, a general gloom prevailed; but this powerful arm of the national service obtains the most unqualified confidence, if exercised. Money changes hands more quickly; and cheerfulness prevails, founded on a faith in the future of the Union.

The banks, made wise by the sad experience in 1857, have found that their safe course is to consult the safety of the mercantile community in their own. Had they aided the mercantile community in 1857, they would not have been obliged to suspend specie payments.

Pursuing a different course in 1860, they saved themselves; and now coming forward and taking liberally the loans of Government, leading the public on to the patriotic investment of spare capital in public securities, they save themselves from all calamity. The hoard of specie does not diminish. What they pay out they receive back again—the Government paying it as soon as received; so that it is only a round of payments that is made, the specie flowing back to its source of issue. The banks hold over $41,000,000 in specie, notwithstanding the large payments to Government. Our banks now inspire the fullest confidence.

The state of our foreign commerce—that is, of our large exports of grain and other produce, were then making up for the absence of cotton exports—is highly satisfactory. The North does not miss the cotton exports, which worked to the benefit of the rebel States almost exclusively, while it feels greatly the benefit of the produce exports, which are exclusively its gain and that of the West.

Our manufacturers, instead of obtaining cotton from the South, now import from Liverpool in small amounts. The mind of Wall street is big with expectation of important results from the naval expeditions known to be moving, which has already created a speculation on the stock market. The opening of some important Southern port is expected to be effected shortly, and a communication established with the Union men of the South, which shall re-open some business under the one true flag.

The eagerness with which the Treasury three-year notes are sought for as an investment, and the readiness with which the demand notes are taken, mark specially the times. The agents of the Government for obtaining the subscriptions to the 7 30 per cent. notes are multiplying, and all are successful in bringing in large amounts to the public service.

The position of the banks seems invulnerable except by an overthrow of the Government itself. The state of our foreign commerce, the large exports, light imports, and consequent low rates of foreign exchange, insure a steady supply of specie from Europe for a long time to come; and though the great expenditure of Government is not reproductive in the ordinary way, it is disbursed wholly at home, and will prove extraordinary productive in restoring the Union to health and vigor.

European Grain Markets.

The latest intelligence from Europe represents a quieter condition of the English wheat market, but does not show that the deficiency in the crop falls below the estimate we formed from our previous advices.

The French purchasers having slackened their operations, the English market, thus left to the home demand, gave way to an extent of from one to two shillings per quarter (eight bushels). The Paris market is similarly affected, as are those of Belgium and some other countries. But a different state of things existed at Odessa, where the transactions of the last week in September reached the high figure of eleven hundred and forty thousand bushels.

Fluctuations of markets, unaccompanied by any change in estimates of the deficient crops, can have little weight with persons who base their opinions on substantial data. With the single exception of Hungary, we find no statement of abundant crops from any country within the same, or nearly the same ranges of latitude in Europe—the alleged deficiencies of wheat in the British Islands, in Portugal, Spain, France, and Italy, remaining substantially uncontradicted, as far as our observation extends through the European journals.

So far from there being any reduction in the estimate of wheat deficiency, we incline to think, from all the evidence falling before us, that the deficiency is actually greater in France, and probably in Italy, if not in other countries above named, than the highest estimates, except one, have heretofore indicated. That one exception is the Paris *Patrie*, which says that the joint deficiency in France and England may not exceed that which existed in England alone last *year—i. e.*, about eighty millions of bushels. The London *Times*, however, places the deficit far beyond that amount—judging from the sum (forty millions sterling) which it deems requisite for supplying the deficiency in France alone. The picture presented by that journal more than sustains all we have asserted. It stated, not many days ago, that

"The most painful intelligence from France is the deficiency of the last harvest. The deficiency, it is now ascertained, is *much greater than was previously supposed*. France, it is estimated, will be compelled to spend *forty millions sterling* [about two hundred millions of dollars!] *this year* to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum, greater even than the failure which last year's harvest entailed upon ourselves (in Great Britain). * * We stated recently that large quantities of flour were being shipped from Liverpool to various ports in France; and we now learn that sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain. This sad disaster will react upon the English market, and will affect, more or less seriously, all the grain markets in the world. Happily, plenty of grain for exportation is to be had in Russia and on the Western shores of the Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France."

The statements of the London *Review* are very somber in reference to French crops. One of its correspondents mentions the harvest as "one of the very worst the country has suffered for a long time;" and another writer adds that "the real truth is, the harvest is a very bad one." The statements of the *Review* add darker colors even to the picture presented by the *Times*.

"From information carefully collected in different provinces," says the writer in the *Review*, "the result appears to be, that for anything like a parallel to the present harvest, it would be necessary to revert at least to the year 1816;" while the majority of farmers declare this year to be considerably the worst of the two—that not only is the yield of the present year inferior as to quantity, but deplorably bad as to quality, the ear being small, light withered and dry—that the hard winter having done its work, many agriculturists sought a refuge by sowing in March, but the unnatural heats of June burnt up all—that barley, (which in certain localities means beer), is in the same state as wheat, and that oats, also promising the best of the three, have also parched up just as they were about to be reaped—that the small yield of corn, giving also of course a small yield of straw manure for the coming year, is deficient, and the immense majority of French farmers will (as they always incline to do) diminish their stock of cattle. All these things are serious, and all these things are concealed."

Although there was a lull in the market and rates ruled rather lower when the last steamer left Europe, there is nothing to controvert such statements as we have made, and now repeat—presenting the London *Times* as authority for a deficiency in France greater even than we have asserted!

A French correspondent of the London *Times*, dating from Paris on the 27th of September, says that "the scanty harvest and its possible consequences begin to pre-occupy the public mind considerably—especially as the abolition of the sliding scale comes this year, for the first time, into action." "All opinions agree that, as regards quantity, the French wheat harvest is considerably below the average; indeed, that it has been the scantiest known for the last twenty-five years, and will fall short even of 1846 and 1855." "An additional disadvantage," it is added, "seems to be, that, contrary to other years, very little remains of the growth of last year, the softness of the wheat of 1860 having obliged speculators to hasten its sale." * * "And "it is calculated that the deficit will approach one-fourth, or even one-third, below the average."

The political difficulties involved in the grain deficiency are hinted at in the conclusions of the *Times* correspondent's letter from Paris: "The only danger lies in fearing a danger," he says, "and the remedy against this is in the greatest possible publicity of the market transactions, as well as of exportations and importations. Strange, it is to state, that, contrary to the former custom, the government has—I know not from what cause—ceased to publish the monthly returns of exportation and importation of grain. They have been withheld now for the last three months, and are anxiously demanded by the public."

The Paris *Industrial Journal* declares that the French wheat crop is "one-third less in quantity than last year—but rust also attacking it, and the quality very poor." "In general, the cultivators are discontented." "On such a limited yield," it is added, "it is easy to account for the progressive rise in the price of bread."

And that this rise in bread is already raising much discontent in France and Italy. The mob in one of the Italian cities lately became so turbulent as to require energetic measures of repression; while in Paris a similar spirit manifested itself in a manner corroborating our views of the political necessity which induced Napoleon to move early and efficiently for purchasing breadstuffs in all lands where grain can be bought, for preserving his subjects from suffering, if not his throne from tottering. The latest news show that Paris was agitated by seditious schemes, which involved the arrest of numerous workmen charged with complicity in movements like those which on former occasions revolutionized Paris and France with the war cry of "bread or blood."

In view of all the circumstances, some of which will be stated more fully at another time, it appears to us certain that there will be demand from Europe for all the wheat and much of the corn that can be spared from the United States—our corn being required to fill the deficiency occasioned by the prevalent disease of the European potatoe crop.

The demand thus great and wide-spread will probably raise prices so as to compensate the deficiency of the American wheat crop of the present year, give a great and needed impulse to our shipping interests, and measurably supply for us the pecuniary gap occasioned by the cessation of our cotton exports for European markets.—*N. Y. World, 17th.*

The Commerce of Montreal.

The commerce of the port of Montreal has been greatly stimulated by the civil war in the United States—the number of arrivals and clearances for the year, as well as the receipts and shipments, showing a vast increase over previous years, as follows—In 1852, 157 vessels of 42,055 tons; 1853, 201 vessels of 51,176 tons; 1854, 230 vessels of 63,103 tons; 1855, 167 vessels of 48,253 tons; 1856, 185 vessels of 62,438 tons; 1857, 171 vessels of 55,433 tons; 1858, 157 vessels of 61,847 tons; 1859, 135 vessels of 67,989 tons; 1860, 174 vessels of 90,853 tons; and 1861, 396 vessels of 194,838 tons. The exports are as follows:

	Oct. 10, '61.	Oct. 11, '60.
Flour, brls	477,155	196,083
Wheat, bu	4,155,597	1,040,178
Corn, bu	584,019	24,387
Pork, brls	909	1,013
Butter, kegs	26,158	24,882
Barley, bu	642	177
Peas, bu	1,350,073	695,816
Lard	3,097	4,191
Beef, brls	705	782
Oatmeal	20,964	18,976
Oats, bu	303,825	196,315

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—Freights are extremely dull and rates lower. To Liverpool: corn may be quoted at 11@11½d; wheat at 11¾@12½d, and flour at 2s 9d. To London: flour 3s 9d; wheat 13@13½d, and heavy goods at 40s and 50s. To Havre: 18 000 bu wheat at 25c, and 2,000 brls flour at 95c. The charters only comprise a British bark to Cork direct, with 22 000 bu corn at 12¼d ⅌ 56 lbs.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 18

FREIGHTS—Active and firm. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego:—schrs Rio Grande and John F. Tracy, wheat, at 24c. To Buffalo:—schrs John Thursby, Marion Egan, Sam Ward, Aldebaran, A E Hart, Kirtland, Major Anderson, Drake, Rebecca, corn, at 17c; schr Japan and brig Pilgrim, wheat, at 18c

FLOUR—Received, 7,121 brls; shipped, none. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales: 100 brls "Nashville" white winter at $4.70 del; 100 brls "Central City" do at $4.60 del; 100 brls "Centralia" and 100 brls "Romine" do at $4.62½ del; 100 brls good white winter at $3.65 del; 75 brls mixed winter extra at $4.15 del; 100 brls "Nashville" winter superfine at $3.40 del; 100 brls winter super at $3.35 del; 50 brls "Derwent" 200 brls "Eldorado" and 50 brls "Commercial" spring extra, at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Magnolia" on p. t.; 850 brls good spring extra at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Kane Co" do at $3.85 del; 50 brls "Hastings City" at $3.75 del; 150 brls fair extra at $3.60 del; 150 brls do at $3.65 del; 50 brls "Corra" spring at $3.60 del; 75 brls "Pequot" do at $3.25 del; 100 brls "Turtle" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Princeton Eagle" at $3.90 del; 50 brls "Appleton" at $3.80 del.

WHEAT—Received 153,743 bu; shipped 43,200 bu. Market declined 1c. Sales—WINTER—1000 bu No. 1 White in store at 92c; 2500 bu No. 1 Red in store at 86c; 3000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 83c; 1000 bu do at 82c. SPRING—10,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 77½c; 30,000 bu do at 78c; 5000 bu do at 77¾c; 5000 bu do at 77c; 5000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73½c; 15,000 bu do at 73c; 12,000 bu do at 73¼c; 14,000 bu do at 73c; 1400 bu Rejected in store at 61c; 5000 bu do at 60c.

CORN—Received, 100,697 bu; shipped, 66,017 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales: 5000 bu River White at 25c f. o. b.; 30,000 bu Canal Mixed, part to arrive, at 24c afloat; 65,000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 1000 bu do at 22c; 5000 bu do at 22c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 17½c.

OATS—Received, 2467 bu. Market firm. Sales, 5000 bu No 1 in store at 17½c; 1000 bu do at 17c; 500 bu do at 18c.

RYE—Received, 1942 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 30c.

BARLEY—Received, 6840 bu. Market very dull. Sales, 152 bags choice at 40c on track.

CLOVER SEED—21 bags at $4.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales 35 sks prime at $1.40; 75 sks fair at $1.35; 50 sks do at $1.30; 100 sks choice at $1.41½.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales, 134 bbs country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 33@35c ⅌ gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef nominal at $8 00; extra Mess, $9 00. Mess Pork dull and nominal at $11.50@12.00. Lard quiet; sales 50 bbls City at 7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand. Sales 35 bbls prime city at 7½c.

HIDES—Firm. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11½@13½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5@5½c.

BEANS—40 bushels good at $1.40.

BUTTER—Common dull at 8@9c; Dairy, 9@11c.

EGGS—In good demand at 11@11½c ⅌ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.30@1.37½ ⅌ doz; Turkeys 7@8c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—500 bushels prime at 45c on track.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1578 Hogs, 573 Beeves. Market for Beef Cattle quiet, with a fair demand by packers. Hogs steady, with a fair shipping inquiry. Sales:

No.		Average		Price
18	Beeves, averaging	1130	lbs at	$2.50
16	"	1235	"	2 50
18	"	1050	"	2 25
15	"	1000	"	2 25
24	"	1100	"	2 25
36	"	1160	"	2 25
24	"	1109	"	2 25
21	Hogs, averaging	200	"	2 85
48	"	200	"	2 85
70	"	250	"	2 85
18	"	260	"	2 90
100	"	250	"	2 90
60	"	250	"	2 70
47	"	230	"	2 60
37	"	260	"	2 85
87	"	270	"	2 60

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 16, 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,429.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	7½@8
Medium	6½@7
Ordinary	5 @6
Extra	8½@—

The general average of the market is 6¾c.
The most of the sales are 6@7½c.
Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,137.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	909	Iowa	205
Ohio	1,089	Choctaw Nation	100
Indiana	616	Missouri	299
Illinois	906	Michigan	114
Kentucky	413	Canada	18

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.—Fortunately for owners, a very small portion of the stock was left over yesterday, for business is very dull this morning, and prices would surely decline if there was any considerable number for sale. As it is, we think all will be sold before night at the rates of yesterday and the same as last week, and better than the closing day, which was a very hard one on thin steers and rough cattle generally, and though that class, owners think, sell very low this week, we do not find any sales at as low points as we did a week ago; and as the average quality of the stock is better, we make a slight advance in the average price, in the table of quotations. The demand for first class Bullocks was greater this week than would be satisfied, though none of the buyers were willing to advance the rates for the sake of securing those offered; preferring to take a grade lower at lower prices, or buy fewer animals than usual, and trust to chances next week. Buyers as well sellers understand that there is now pressing on the market a much larger supply, particularly from Kentucky, than was anticipated a month since, and that as long as this pressure continues the prospect of any advance above 8@8½c a pound for the net weight of first class Bullocks is not encouraging. We do not think it discouraging against 9c for those of extra quality.

The market continues crowded, as it has been for several weeks past, with stock of very mean quality, we shall be surprised if prices do not run lower even than they are now; because the market has been greatly relieved by purchases of lots for grazing the very abundant pasturage north of this city, which as yet is uninjured by frost, but cannot remain so much longer, and then the demand for beef cattle will cease, and those who buy such trash to kill, will do so only at the very lowest mark. We therefore earnestly advise the owners of all such stock not to send it to this market after this month—it will hardly sell for enough to pay transportation. A drove of Iowa two and three year old thin steers, sold this week at only $21 a head. This will not leave over $16 as the home price, and still worse on those selling at $20@25 a head, as many do. The market finally closes dull and hard to sell all the stock without a decline, but with a demand for first class bullocks unsatisfied.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 9,587.

The following are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed hogs ⅌ lb live weight	4¼@4½c.
Distillery fed	3¾@3⅞c.

The market has been very active at this advance for light stock, suitable for retailing, and notwithstanding the weather yesterday was so warm, all the light hogs were taken at an early hour, at the top price of the above quotations. To-day the market is not as lively at yesterday's prices, though holders are firm.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt.
First quality corn-fed large size	4⅛@— c.	5 @5⅛c.
Second quality corn-fed	4½@4¾c.	5 @5¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4⅛@—c.	5⅛@5⅜c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3⅞@3¾c.	4¾@5c.
Second quality still-fed fat	3⅜@3⅝c.	4¼@4½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct 18.—FLOUR—Scarcely so active, but prices without a decided change. Sales of 19,300 bbls, at $5.00@5.20 for rejected; $5.30@5.40 for superfine state; $5.50@5.60 for extra state; $5.65 for choice; $5.30@5.40 for superfine western; $5.50@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.85@6.60 for trade brands; the market closing quiet, with shippers holding back for their letters by the Arabia, expected this evening. Canadian flour unchanged, with a fair inquiry. Sales of 1250 bbls, at $5.30@5.40 for superfine, and $5.55@6.60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $2.75@4.00. Corn meal nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer. Sales of 600 bbls at 21¼@22c.

GRAIN—Wheat less active, at the close scarcely so firm, while prices generally are without material change; sales 19,800 bu Chi spring at $1.19@1.21; 77,000 bu Racine spring at $1.20@1.23; 40,000 bu Mil club at $1.20@1.25; 26,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.25@1.25½; 5600 red state at $1.30@1.33; 39,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.34; 16,300 amber Mich at $1.35@1.36; 13,000 bu choice red southern at $1.40; 18,900 bu white Mich at $1.43@1.47; 6500 bu white Kentucky at $1.45@1.47. Rye scarce and firmer; sales 2500 bu state at 76@78. Barley steady; sales 10,200 bu at 67@72c for Canadian and 60c for state. Corn rules firm, with fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 219,000 bu at 56c for inferior to common mixed western, 60c@61c for good to prime shipping do, 61¼@62 for very choice do, 63@63½c for western yellow. Oats rule very firm, with sales at 37@39c for Canadian, and 39@40 cfor western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues firm, and little more doing. Sales, 1,225 brls at $15.00@15.50 for mess and $9.75@10.00 for prime. Beef transactions are only to a very limited extent. Sales, $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for mess; $9.00@11.25 for repacked mess, and $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef continues dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet at 16@17c for new. Cut meats are selling slow at 5@5½c for shoulders, and 6½@6¾c for hams. Bacon continues firm with sales of 140 hhds sides in part at 7@7¼c. Lard is less active and a shade easier. Sales, 600 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter is firmer and a fair business doing at 7@11c for Ohio and 13½@15c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee inactive. No sales. Sugar—Raw dull. Sales 200 hhds Cuba 8½@8¾; 380 boxes Havana at 8¾; 200 hhds Milado, and 8000 bales China on p t. Molasses quiet. No sales to report.

STOCKS—Higher, with moderate business. C B & Q 64; C & T 36¼; Gal & C 71¾; I C scrip 67; M G 50¾; Reading 35¾; Harlem 13; Huds 37½; Erie 32¾; Pac Mail 75; N Y C 88 92; Mich 6s 78, 89; Mo 6s 44¾; Va 6s 46¾; Tenn 6s 43¾; U S 5s 7⅜ coupons 84

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales 16,000 bu Chicago spring at 97c; 15,000 bu do at 98c; 16,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.02. Corn quiet. Sales 30,000 bu at 44¼c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm—18c on corn, 20c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour, 39,000 bu wheat, 8000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1500 brls flour, 211,000 bu wheat, 116,000 bu corn, 9,000 bu barley, 6,000 bu rye.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Better. Sales, last night, 7,200 bu ordinary white Canada at $1.21; to-day, 12,100 bu choice winter red western at $1.20; No. 2 Chicago spring was held at $1.08. Corn very scarce and market firm. Sales 5,600 bu Indiana on p. t. Barley dull and easier. Sales 1,500 bu Bay Quinte at 59c. Rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 44c, wheat 12c, corn 14c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—76,500 bu wheat, 11,000 bu corn, 55,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,180 brls flour, 50,800 bu wheat, 21,700 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 18.

Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 129 tons mdze.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Sam Ward, Buckley, Buffalo, 186 tons coal.
Bark Ogontz, Roberts, Saginaw, 200 m lumber.
Bark John Sweeney, Burns, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Bark Waterwitch, Morland, Kingston, 1,500 brls salt.
Brig Frontier City, Haven, Kingston, 50 cds wood.
Brig Rio Grande, Currier, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, St Joseph, 40 m lumber.
Schr Aldabaran, Foly, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr San Jacinto, Mason, Colborne.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 66 cds wood.
Schr Freedom, Higgins, Depere, 470 m shingles.
Schr J W Drake, Borden, Buffalo, 66 cds wood.
Schr St Andrews, Norris, Presque Isle, 365 tons coal.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 250 m shingles, 200 brls flour.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Killcott, Eastmanville, 100 m lumber, 44 cds wood.
Schr Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo, 6 m lumber.
Schr Racer, Bryant, Colborne, 596 brls salt.
Schr Eleanor, Henderson, Wallaceburg, 140 cords wood.
Schr Robert N Brown, Higgins, St Clair, 32 cords wood.
Schr Convoy, McKirdy, Buffalo, 164 tons coal.
Schr White Squall, Leonard, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Rebecca, Davison, Buffalo, 75 tons coal.
Schr Kirtland, Coulter, Buffalo, 700 brls salt.
Schr Morning Light, Shea, Buffalo.
Schr A Thorlan, Anderson, South Haven, 66 cds wood.
Schr B F Davy, Lewis, Dalhousie.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Jager, Kingston, 994 sks salt.
Schr Granada, Fitzgerald, Kingston, 500 sks salt. 428 pkgs fish.
Schr Marquette, McClure, Oswego, 180 tons coal.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Sarnia, 100 m lumber, 25 cds wood.
Schr Robber, Pugh, Kewanee, 55 cds wood.
Schr Alpha, Gwinn, Grand River, 35 cds wood.
Schr Cuyahoga, Roberts, Cleveland, 44 tons coal.
Scow Mt Vernon, Doane, Kalamazoo, 35 m lumber, 15 m staves.
Sloop Scandinavian, Oleson, Kalamazoo, sundries.

CLEARED..........Oct. 18

Prop Mohawk, Pratt, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Bark B S Shephard, Atkins, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Brig Ocean Eagle, Galligan, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Brig Geneva, Thompson, Sarnia, 9,400 bu corn.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Wm H Hinsdale, Brown, St Joseph.
Schr Curtis Mann, Stringman, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Contest, Rogers, Buffalo, 17,400 bu corn.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Tuscola, Elliott, Grand River.
Schr Hirondelle, Thompson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Midnight, Drake, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr L M Mason, Jackson, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr E Bates, Peterson, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Eagle Wing, Whitney, Buffalo, 17,017 bu corn.
Schr J M Drake, Borden, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 17.

Lioness, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Marseilles, Harrington, 5600 bu corn.
Sutton, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 4600 bu corn, 250 brls flour, 13,541 lbs millstuffs.
Australia, Lasalle, 5445 bu corn, 320 lbs wool.
A Lincoln, Morris, 5500 bu corn.

CLEARED..........Oct. 17.

Progress, Lasalle, 82,488 ft lumber.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 25,411 ft lumber, 14¼ m shingles, 4 m siding, 5 m lath, 3 brls lime.
Josephine, Kankakee, 25 brls salt.
York State, Lasalle, 131¾ tons coal.
George, Morris, light.
Terror, Athens.
Planet, Lasalle, 63,384 ft lumber, 13,500 lath, 100 m shingles.
Lockport, Lockport, 74,741 ft lumber, 40 m shingles.
C W Zimmerman, Ottawa, 93,534 ft lumber.
Eclipse, Lockport, 300 tons [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Oct. 17—*Bound Up*—Props California, Neptune; barks Indiana, Northern Light; brigs Mechanic, D Ferguson, Northumberland; schrs Cuba, Cape Horn, Carthagenian, Mary Brown, Clyde, Kenosha, Reindeer, Scotland, H S Mussey, Baltic, Lime Rock, Cairo, L B Crocker, H Ross, Star of Hope.

Bound Down—Props Racine, Illinois, Oscar Pasha, Concord; schr Telegraph.

WEATHER—Weather cloudy, with drizzly rain. Wind S W.

SEAMEN AND WAGES—Vessels which called at this port to-day, bound for Chicago, were offering $65 per month for seamen. They were not long in obtaining the requisite compliment as there are many ashore here at present. Those engaged at the lumber trade on the other hand find it more difficult in getting seamen, as they rarely pay as high wages as those vessels in the grain trade. The schooner Telegraph, of Chicago, bound down with a cargo of lumber, lay here the greater part of to-day in want of a crew for the above reason.—*Det. Adv.*

SHIP TIMBER FOR CHICAGO.—We learn that a large quantity of timber is to be shipped this fall from river St. Clair, for shipbuilding purposes to parties in Chicago, who have already contracted for the same.

The timber is to be of the best white oak, hewn square. Arrangements have also been made to charter vessels at this point to convey the same to Chicago.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E P Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 13th—		
Prop Prairie State,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Schr Conquest,	Oswego,	Pt Stanley.
Schr Josephine,	Toronto,	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 14th—		
Prop Jefferson,	Detroit,	Ogdensburgh.
Schr McNear,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Sylph,	Detroit,	do
On the 15th—		
Schr Chieftain,	Toledo,	Kingston.
Schr Montealge,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr S A Douglas,	do	do
Schr Surprise,	do	do
Vessels discharging at the Elevator:		
Schr J P Penfield,	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 19th, last night of **Mr. HACKETT,**

As FALSTAFF, in the great Shakesperian Comedy of

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Sir John Falstaff..........Mr. Hackett.
Master Page..........Mr. Prior.
Master Ford..........Mr. Myers.
Mistress Ford..........Miss Hosmer.
Mrs. Page..........Mrs. Preston.

GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the farce of

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Col Freelove..........Mr. Myers.
Lady Freelove..........Miss Hosmer.

Monday—THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
Sir Pertinax MacSychopant..........Mr. Hackett.

THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Chicago Light Guard Band would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an Office at

93 RANDOLPH STREET, Cor. Dearborn,

And are prepared to furnish Music for

BALLS, PARTIES AND PARADES,

On reasonable terms.

Office hours from 10 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at their former office will be promptly attended to. oc15x1w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1052. au28-g101-6m

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange for GROCERIES a Fire Proof Safe, nearly new and in perfect order, weighing about 1000 pounds. Address P. O. Box 3369. oc18x2t

WANTED—In a Private Family, occupants for a front parlor on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a fine bedroom for one or two gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements, and one of the most desirable locations in the city, within three squares of the Post Office. For particulars address "A. B." Post Office Box 3126. oc18x1w

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.—A Baker would like an engagement either in a Hotel or Variety Bakehouse. He has had several years experience in both, and has good evidence of capability. Any employer in want, please address RICHARD EDWARDS, Baker, Chicago. oc18x3t

WANTED.—One pair of Horses of 1100 or 1200 pounds weight, from 4 to 6 years old; also, a Harness and one Lumber Wagon, in exchange for lumber. Will deliver the lumber in Chicago, Racine or Waukegan. Address J. L. LAINE, South Haven, Michigan. oc18x3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Book-keeper, Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman in a store or warehouse. He understands both the German and English languages; also, double entry book-keeping and is a good penman. Address Box 3793, Chicago. oc18x3t

WANTED—Board for a Gentleman and Wife on the North Side east of Clark street. Address P. O. Box 3374, stating location, &c. oc18x3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A first-class Flower Gardener. Apply to this Office, or P. O. Box 593. oc17x3t

WANTED—By a competent young man, a situation as Book Keeper in any business, or Salesman in the Grocery or Hardware Trade. Address "Book-Keeper," Post Office Box No. 885. oc15x1w

BUGGY WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a new or second hand Top Buggy, in good order, at a reasonable price, cash. M. D. HERR, 178 South Water street. oc18x3t

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars a week. Apply to WRIGHT & CO., 147 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] Post Office Box 2479. oc17g3t-3w

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
No. 39 Randolph street, Chicago. oc8-g80-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of D. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot. oc15x1m

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 40 by 120 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 20 by 60 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets, on the North Side. Apply to the subscriber, or the heirs of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. [oct-g80-1m] B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 109 Washington street, Room No. 6. se2-ly

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. oc5-g87-1m

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 610 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately. oc4-g88-1w

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS

To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [illegible]

UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Single and for families, to rent cheap in brick building No. 13 South Water street, adjoining Massasoit House. Apply in basement to J. MOHR. oc17x3t

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, soon to be vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company, together with the adjoining Store, formerly occupied by the New York Marble Company, are offered for rent on favorable terms. These stores, originally designed for banking uses, contain the most costly and best constructed vaults in the city, private office, &c. A temporary partition now divides them, which may be removed. They are offered only to Bankers. For terms apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 8 Portland Block. se24-g88-1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. oc16x1m

FOR SALE House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. MOSSITER, Lake Forest. je12-g854m

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS—32x120 ft. with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; 32x125 ft. with a very good house, on Depuyster street, near Desplaines; 32x125 ft. on Aberdeen, near Adams street (three lots of that size); 32x120 ft. with three-story house on Jackson, near Jackson street; 32x125 ft. with large two story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 22x125 ft. on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott, with a fine three-story house. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington. oc17g8-1m

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE—Also, furnished sleeping room with or without the renting of the room. Rent of the two rooms only $8.00 per month. Location one of the best for Real Estate or Broker Business. For information address "E. S.," Post Office Box 3793. oc15x1t

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Steam Flouring Mill situated on Canal street, between Lake and Randolph streets, known as the "Dearborn Mills," containing three run of stone. Apply on the premises or to Box 4098, Chicago Post Office. oc15-g88-1w

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 2425. se5-g88-1m

Lost.

LOST—An English Patent Lever Silver Watch, double cased, E. D. Johnson, London, maker. Had a piece of a gold chain attached, engraved "Time keeper" in red letters on the face. Was lost either in vicinity of Post office, or on Washington or Lake. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving it at 269 West Lake street, or addressing P. O. Box 3333. D. D. CORNELL.

INDEPENDENT REGIMENT of MOUNTED RANGERS, Col. C. R. Jennison, connected with the KANSAS BRIGADE, armed with Sharpe's Rifles, Navy Revolvers and Sabres. Companies of 30 men or more will be mustered in and filled up [illegible] recruits of the Brigade. The horses, arms and equipments furnished at the Brigade Quarters, Fort Leavenworth. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished by application in person or by letter to Capt. J. B. CARTER, Kansas Cavalry, Recruiting Service. Post Office Box 1536. Office 230 Lake street. oc9-g8-2w

Candidates.

FRANKLIN H. CUTTING, of the Sixth Ward, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ESQ., solicits the office of County Judge at the ensuing election.

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court.

JAMES H. REES is a Candidate for the office of County Clerk.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN B. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

PHILIP A. HOYNE, at the request of a large number of his fellow-citizens will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

COUNTY JUDGE.—DANIEL O. ROBINSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election. oc11x1w

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akers offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election. oc5-g77-1m

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. MURRAY F. TULEY.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—Wm. T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-two years, is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Treason—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

COUNTY CLERK,

CHICAGO, Oct. 10th, 1861.

T. B. CARTER, Sir:—We, the undersigned, request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election:

Davis, Sawyer & Co.,	J. H. Dunham,
Field, Benedict & Co.,	William Blair,
Lowe, Page & Co.,	L. D. Olmsted & Co.,
Marsh Brothers,	Henry Smith,

And One Hundred and Fifty others.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10th, 1861.

Messrs. Davis Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co., and others.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your request, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk at the coming November election.
oc10-g80-1w T. B. CARTER.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 286 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 299 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board at 8 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply to 46 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and four single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 118 South Lasalle street—a desirable location. oc11x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, wishing board in a large and pleasant room in a private family, can find such by applying at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square. oc15x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS OVAL CARBON OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS. Patented September, 1861.

The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:

1. Because, being of an oval shape, the flame is everywhere equally distant from the glass, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.

2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effects of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.

3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Potash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The Chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.

Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have long looked for a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimney, which we believe will have lessened the expense of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.

Manufactured by

E. D. DITHRIDGE,

At the

Fort Pitt Glass Works,

PITTSBURG, PA.

For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. au17-g80-1mwas

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The subscribers having for the last eighteen years been engaged in the

JOBBING FLOUR TRADE,

in the city of New York, without change of firm, and in uninterrupted credit, and having no interest in operations or business calculations out, respectfully offer their services to parties wishing to dispose of

FLOUR, GRAIN OR PRODUCE

Of any kind (excepting distilled liquors) in the New York market, which they do not require advances on, and wish their property sold to the best advantage, with our facilities for making the sale and account sales forwarded in a reasonable time.

From their long experience in the trade and extensive acquaintance with buyers, the undersigned believe they can give entire satisfaction to all parties who entrust property to their charge.

CROMWELL & BIRDSALL,

No. 209 Front Street, N. Y.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., President of the Fulton Bank, New York; JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., President of the Society [illegible]; E. S. CO., 31 Pine street, New York; Messrs. AKIN & CO., office in Board of Trade Building, Chicago; J. W. TUTTLE, Esq., Western Transportation Company, Chicago.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses, and [illegible] others, ever used in the following respects. It is cleanly

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, nothing it impervious to moisture or perspiration) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not fit or move, does not press or injure the cord.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 2000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and have never failed to give satisfaction in a single instance. References can be given of cases cured in this city.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss to be [illegible] to. Persons wishing this Instrument can have it by sending the size in inches around the hips [illegible] rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake street, Chicago. Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 235. Send for Pamphlet. au22-ty-t-r-ly

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—The proprietor of this establishment, having had an experience of more than ten years in the training of youth in a Family School in a rural section of New England, is desirous of adding to his family four boys under twelve years of age, with other—his own sons—five in all.

A THOROUGH SCHOOL,

combined with a delightful home, in the midst of glade and woodland, on the Lake shore, eight or ten miles south of the Post Office in Chicago, is the CONFIDENT proposal of those who have [illegible] pay $300 per annum. Guardians and any of the [illegible] care of orphan children, will find a desirable home for such. A card with references to more prominent citizens in Chicago, will be forwarded on application, or any inquiries further. Address

REV. W. A. NICHOLS,
Box [illegible], Chicago.

oc3-tu-th&sat

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

Offer for Sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse, of their own Importation,

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co. [illegible] Pinet, Castillon & Co. and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam and Wee Drop, in pipes, tierces, &c.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica [illegible]

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Burgundy, &c., and others of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

$30 AND $35 EACH. UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, [illegible] offered at the extremely low price of [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

stand, $35 each. The reputation already acquired for these Machines will be greatly increased [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

valuable improvements recently adopted, [illegible] the construction of other machines [illegible]

UNION SEWING MACHINES

when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given to parties who engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Office 40 Franklin [illegible]

Address [illegible] Agent for the Northwest. Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago. ☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
Daily delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
3 copies	4.00
6 copies	6.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1861.

NORTH MISSOURI.

Here is another change of commanders in North Missouri, and the new man is Gen. John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah, a brother or cousin (we are uncertain which) of Mrs. Lincoln. He has seen some service as a Captain in the Mexican war, and until lately the sutler at Fort Randall. He is certainly in North Missouri a [illegible] for him or for any other man with the right qualities to fill it. Gen. Prentiss [illegible] assigned to other duties, where, it is stated.

THE POTOMAC BARRICADE.

The rebel performances of the last week, on the Potomac, below Washington, settles the question that the navigation of the river is held at the will of the rebels so long as they occupy their present strong positions. From Occoquan to Aquia Creek, a distance of about twenty miles, the Virginia shore is studded with batteries of greater or less strength, including the positions of Shipping Point, Cockpit Point, and the six batteries that are between Quantico and Chopawansic creeks. Some of these batteries mount as many as [illegible] guns, and the smallest have two; although it may be possible for vessels of light draft to scud by under darkness of night, or to pass unmolested because the rebels have no powder to throw away upon small game—the fact remains that they hold the key of the Potomac, and may open or close the river at their option. The gun-boat Union started for Fortress Monroe, last Friday night, with a paymaster and funds for the troops, but came back finding it impossible to pass; and three vessels that started out on the same night to render assistance to any merchant vessels that might be in distress under the rebel guns, also returned with the same sorry report. It seems, moreover, that the rebels have thrown a large body of troops into that quarter, as if expecting some attack, perhaps from the expedition that has left Annapolis.

FREIGHTS.

On Saturday, notwithstanding a large fleet of vessels arrived the day previous, the freights advanced to 20c per bushel for wheat, and 19 to 20c for corn to Buffalo, and 25 to 26 1-2 for wheat to Oswego,—and 30c for wheat to Ogdensburg.

These are the highest rates of freight obtained at this port since 1856. On the 16th of October of that year, as high as 25c per bushel was paid for wheat to Buffalo; but at that time, both wheat and corn brought much higher prices than at present, and extremely high rates ruled only for five or six weeks; whereas this year, they have had to pay from three to four times more than a fair paying rate during the entire fall.

The severity of such exorbitantly high rates of freight are more felt at present, because of the low prices of produce. For instance, corn is worth in New York 62c per bushel; but in order to get it there, from Central Illinois, the following freight has to be paid:

Railroad freight to Chicago	11c
Lake freight to Buffalo	19c
Canal freight to New York	18c
Total	48c

The storage, commissions, insurance, and interest, will cost about 5c per bushel additional—making 53c. This leaves for the farmer who produces the corn only 9c per bushel while the owner of the lake vessel which carries it to Buffalo gets 19c. But, then, we are told, is all in accordance with the immutable laws of trade, and therefore we must not call it extortion!

An Impostor by the Name of Washington.

A person calling himself Col. George W. Washington, of the U. S. cavalry service, has been arrested at Cincinnati as a spy and an impostor. He had engaged one thousand swords, when he was arrested upon the information of Mr. Goddard, son of Rev. Dr. Goddard, who had received letters from parties in Kentucky, one of which was from Col. King, representing Washington as an impostor, and counselling his arrest and detention. When arrested, [illegible] upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences; but there seems to be [illegible] at the bottom of his apparently absurd movements than has yet appeared. The Judge [illegible] that he was satisfied of his guilt of the charge (obtaining money under false pretences) but would adjourn the case until Monday next, to enable him to substantiate his pretensions, by producing his commission, or other satisfactory proof, from the War Department, of his relation to the army.

Iron-Clad Ships no Proof Against Round Shot.

[From the New York Times, 18th.]

The Ordnance Department and the public are very anxious to test the Rodman 15-inch gun by actual experiment. It is not doubted that the Union gun and the Floyd gun, at Fortress Monroe, will smash in the sides of any ship or battery that the rebels may have loaded down with armor up to the limits of flotation. Here is a fact for them: Upwards of three years ago, the Mersey Steel & Iron Company fired a 282 lb. shot with 25 lbs. of powder, at 120 yards range, from their 13-inch gun, at a plate made for one of the English ships, by the Messrs Horsfall. The plate was 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, by 4 3-8 inches thick, and weighed 17 cwt. The plate was placed against the *ends* of nine balks of timber, 6 feet long by 14 inches square, secured together by cross-plank, and bedded in sand. The ball struck the plate a little to the left of the centre; and drove the portion against which it struck, a distance of 300 yards, shattering the whole plate, and driving the timbers to some distance. The shot was also shattered. After this report, which is official, we need stand in no fear of any mailed fleets yet afloat, if we can get a shot at them with our 15-inch guns, of which the balls weigh 425 pounds, and are driven by 40 pounds of powder. The shot of a 20-inch gun, which is deemed practicable by Rodman's process of casting, would weigh *half a ton.*

Gen. Buckner's Indian Allies.

[From the Louisville Journal, 18th.]

We have received from many quarters the statement that there are two Indian regiments in Buckner's camp, and we have heard the statement contradicted. We are not prepared to say whether it is true or not. The evidence that it is a fact is direct, and we have no sufficient reason to reject it.

It is well known that the Confederate civil and military authorities have been diligently engaged for some time past in an effort to enlarge the whole Indian population in the war against the United States, and that, to some extent, they have been successful. A recent number of the Nashville *Union and American* announces the mustering of four Indian regiments into the Confederate service, and expresses the hope that these four savage regiments and all the rest that can be raised by means of bribes and intimidation, may be taken wherever it is supposed that they can be made most effective in the conflict. Mere policy will dictate where they shall be employed, for humanity or any considerations connected with it can have nothing to do with such a question, there being no difference, so far as humanity is concerned, between letting the savages loose upon the people of Missouri and unchaining them against the citizens of Kentucky. There can be no doubt that both of these States will resound with their horrid war whoops.

Splendid Pennsylvania Body Guard for Gen. Sherman.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, 16th.]

A splendid body guard is in course of formation for Gen. Sherman, commander of the Department of Kentucky. It was originally intended for Gen. Robert Anderson, and the suggestion, coupled with an urgent request to raise it, came from that officer to Mr. Palmer, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; but as General Anderson's failing health was not sufficient to undergo the rigorous duties of the Kentucky service, and caused his resignation, the guard will be assigned to his successor, Gen. Sherman. This corps is being filled by a stated number from every county in Pennsylvania, who are selected for their education and respectability. Letters have been sent by Mr. Palmer to gentlemen in the several Districts, on whom the duty devolves of choosing the honored recruits. They will be drilled at the place in the movements of foot soldiers, and in the use of the sabre and pistol, and when prepared to move, will be sent to Kentucky, where some of the best horses that country produces will be procured them. The duties of this corps will be hazardous and important—it is not intended simply to be a body guard—and we expect to chronicle some of their exploits. With Pennsylvania's brain and muscle, and Kentucky's fleet and fiery chargers, great things will be expected of these brave warriors.